



ALL HANDS

MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. NAVY

SEPTEMBER 1987

-
- Duty in Japan
 - Dudley Knox Center
-



Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron ONE's EP-3B, (PR-32), flies its 20,000th flight hour past Mt. Fuji. PR-32 is the second of VQ1's EP-3Bs to surpass the 20,000th flight hour mark. (U.S. Navy photo.)

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MAGAZINE OF THE U.S. NAVY

SEPTEMBER 1987 — NUMBER 846

64th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



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Front Cover: The Imperial Place and surrounding moat in downtown Tokyo. Photo by JO1 Lynn Jenkins.

Back Cover: Watchstander makes an early morning round aboard USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19), in Yokosuka, Japan. Photo by JO1 Lynn Jenkins.

Navy Currents

Steroids prohibited

The use of anabolic steroids by Navy people is strictly prohibited unless prescribed by a doctor, according to the Chief of Naval Operations.

In recent medical reports, an increase has been noted in anabolic steroids use by Navy people wanting to increase strength. Steroids have the potential to cause serious damage to the liver and to cardiovascular, immune and endocrine systems.

The use of steroids by Navy athletes to gain a strength advantage violates the principles of competition and is prohibited by the U.S. Olympic Committee and national sports governing bodies. Illegal use of steroids by Navy people is punishable under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. When steroids are prescribed by a doctor, proper documentation must be made in the member's medical record. For more information, see NAVOP 075/87. □

New service ribbons

The Navy Arctic Service, and the Navy and Marine Corps Overseas Service ribbons were approved for wear recently by the Secretary of the Navy.

People who have served for 28 days — consecutive or non-consecutive — adjacent to, on, under or over the arctic ice from the marginal ice zone north are eligible for the Arctic Service Ribbon.

Navy and Marine Corps people must have served 12 months consecutive or accumulated overseas duty after Aug. 15, 1974, to be eligible for the overseas ribbon. Overseas duty in this case is defined as duty outside the United States and not classified as sea duty.

The Arctic Service Ribbon and the Overseas Ribbon are available now and can be purchased throughout the Navy and Marine Corps Exchange system.

For more information on eligibility requirements, see OPNAVNOTE 1650. □

Dependents' dental plan

The new active duty dependents' dental plan began Aug. 1, 1987. Pay deductions from sponsor's military pay began July 1. Under the new plan, dependents of active duty people may receive basic diagnostic and preventive dental care from civilian dental care providers. The deductions are \$3.95 per month for one dependent and \$7.86 for two or more dependents.

People should contact their personnel offices to obtain further enrollment information and their health benefits advisors for answers to questions concerning these benefits. □

POW bennies expanded

Recent legislation has expanded veterans benefits to include disability compensation for former prisoners of war who suffer from frostbite or osteoarthritis.

Other diseases for which compensation had been previously approved for former POWs are avitaminosis, beriberi, chronic dysentery, helminthiasis, malnutrition, pellagra, nutritional deficiency and almost all forms of neurosis or psychosis.

For further information on VA benefits or medical treatment, former POWs should call the nearest VA regional office or medical center. □

CNO supports OPTEMPO

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Carlisle A.H. Trost says the Personnel Tempo of Operations and Operations Tempo programs continue to have his total support, the goals of the program remain achievable and the program's importance to the Navy readiness remains undiminished.

In a recent message to flag and commanding officers, the CNO said, "PERSTEMPO/OPTEMPO is working, and we intend to keep faith with our people."

If current operational schedules hold, no ship scheduled to return from deployment in the last quarter of FY 1987 will exceed a six-month deployment. Over 90 percent of the Navy's deploying units met the 2:1 turnaround ratio goal during this year's third quarter. □

Paydays change

Military people will be paid on the first and 15th of each month beginning Oct. 1, 1987.

If a payday falls on a weekend or holiday, military services are authorized to advance paydays up to three days.

Navy men and women are encouraged to review their financial obligations. The change in paydays means automatic withdrawal or pre-authorized payments (mortgage, insurance, etc.) from financial accounts may be affected. □

Navy to drop FTS

Effective Oct. 1, the Navy will no longer participate in the Federal Telephone System. The decision to withdraw from FTS was made primarily because of rising costs.

Organizations losing FTS services are encouraged to use existing communications or order additional lines from current long distance carriers. For more information contact Harry McNerney at 292-0629 AUTOVON or 202-282-0629 commercial. □

Uniform matters

The Chief of Naval Operations has stated that previously approved but discontinued fabrics for the summer white/khaki uniforms are authorized for wear if the uniform is in good condition and presents a sharp military appearance. "No one should discard a serviceable uniform," said the CNO. □

ALL HANDS

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A hero's welcome

Story by JOCS Fred J. Klinkenberger, Jr.
Photos by PH2 K.M. Klein

Yellow ribbons adorned trees, light poles and uniforms to welcome home the Mayport-based frigate USS *Stark* (FFG 31) Aug. 5.

Emotions ran high as the *Oliver Hazard Perry*-class ship returned from a six-month deployment, during which an Iraqi F-1 *Mirage* fighter attacked the ship with two *Exocet* missiles in the Persian Gulf May 17. Fires raged for more than 18 hours after the attack, in which 37 sailors lost their lives. The attack also extensively damaged the bridge, combat information center and forward section of the ship.

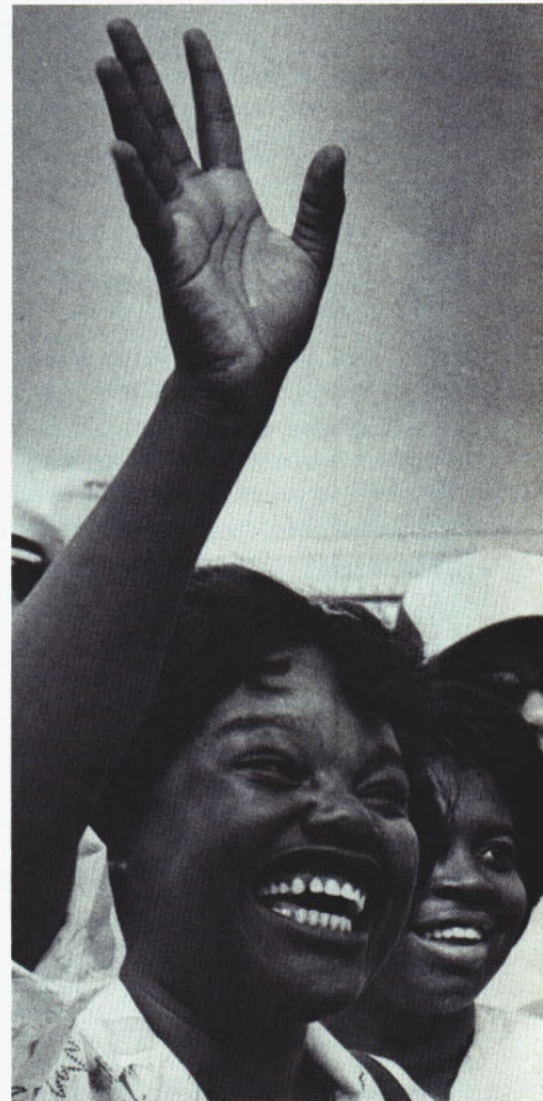
Stark was towed to the island of Bahrain, where temporary repairs for the trip home were provided by the tender USS *Acadia* (AD 42).

Vice Adm. William F. McCauley, commander of the Navy's Atlantic Fleet surface forces, and a host of Jacksonville, Fla., dignitaries greeted the frigate as it eased into its berth at pier bravo at Naval Station Mayport.

Flag-waving civilians and service members alike lined the channel to salute the returning crew members for their heroic efforts to save their stricken ship.

USS *Stark* is scheduled to remain in Mayport for three months and then sail to Pascagoula, Miss., for further repairs and a routine overhaul. □

Klinkenberger is assigned to the Navy Public Affairs Center, Norfolk, Va. Klein is assigned to Fleet Imaging Center Atlantic, Jacksonville, Fla.





Keeping the Navy's



past alive and well

The Dudley Knox Center for naval history, part of the Naval Historical Center, located at the Washington Navy Yard, may well be referred to, without exaggeration, as the Navy's Smithsonian Institution. Within the center are the artifacts, records and books representing more than 200 years of U.S. Navy history. The center is the repository and guardian of America's naval heritage.

The center's branch personnel, librarians, historians, archivists, curators and exhibit specialists are tasked with researching, compiling, writing and publishing naval history. The staff manages the collection and exhibition of historical artifacts, art and photographs. Activities of other Navy libraries and museums are coordinated from the center. The archives for naval operational and other selected records are kept here. The center also provides historical information services to requestors. One of the staff's most important tasks, especially now, is supporting the USS *Constitution's* activities.

"We are the institutional memory of the Navy," said Dr. Ronald Spector, director of the center, "and as such we are the explainers and interpreters of the Navy's role, usefulness and function in both peace and war."

To best carry out this mission, the Center has several branches: the Navy Department library, operational archives, contemporary history, early history, curator, ships' histories, aviation history and publications, and the Navy museum.

Navy Library

The library was the foundation of what is today the Dudley Knox Center.

In 1800, President John Adams wrote a letter to Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert requesting that the Navy develop a library "to consist of all the best writings in Dutch, Spanish, French, and especially English, upon the theory and practice of naval architecture, navigation, gunnery, hydraulics, hydrostatics and all branches of mathematics subservient to the profession of the sea."

Since that early beginning, the library has grown tremendously. Today, there are over 150,000 volumes on its shelves, including 5,000 rare books. These rare volumes include a 1626 edition of Captain John Smith's book on navigation and seamanship entitled *An Accidence — or the Path-way to Experience*. There is also a colorfully illustrated book on signals by Captain Thomas Truxtun, printed in 1797. In addition to its extensive book collection, the library maintains an impressive periodical, newspaper, and microfilm collection.

Archives branch

The operational archives branch is responsible for collecting, describing and indexing historical source materials on 20th century Navy history since World War I. The historians and archivists in this branch annually assist thousands of writers, veterans, and members of the public who request historical data. However, special priority is given to assisting the federal government in required research.

The branch originated in World War II and holds all the major operational records for that conflict, including action reports, war diaries, and planning documents. There are comparable holdings

for the Korean and Vietnam Wars and many international crises.

Today, the branch concentrates on collecting key documents from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, annual histories from fleet and shore commands, and the papers maintained by senior naval officers and officials. It also builds collections on special areas of historical interest, such as the role of women in the Navy.

According to Dr. Dean Allard, acting senior historian at the center and former head of the operational archives, 20th century naval operations data is essential to planners and analysts in the Pentagon for conducting of the Navy's continuing business.

Contemporary history

This branch publishes narrative histories on the U.S. Navy in the post-World War II era. Historians here are working to complete existing projects, such as a comprehensive six-volume series, *The United States Navy and the Vietnam Conflict*; researching and writing major histories of naval operations in the Mediterranean, Caribbean, and the Pacific; and preparing shorter studies and monographs on modern naval strategy, administration, research and development. The branch also publishes histories of the Navy written by scholars outside the center.

Early history

The early history branch undertakes long-range studies on U.S. naval history during 1775-1918.

Navy historians have long been noted

for editing the extensive, authentic records that document its past. One monumental writing exercise started in the 1890s and continued through the 1920s. During that time, current and former center historians documented and put together a 30-volume set describing the Navy's role in the Civil War. This was the first major historical effort of its kind. Later, multi-volume histories of the Barbary Wars and the Quasi War with France were also produced.

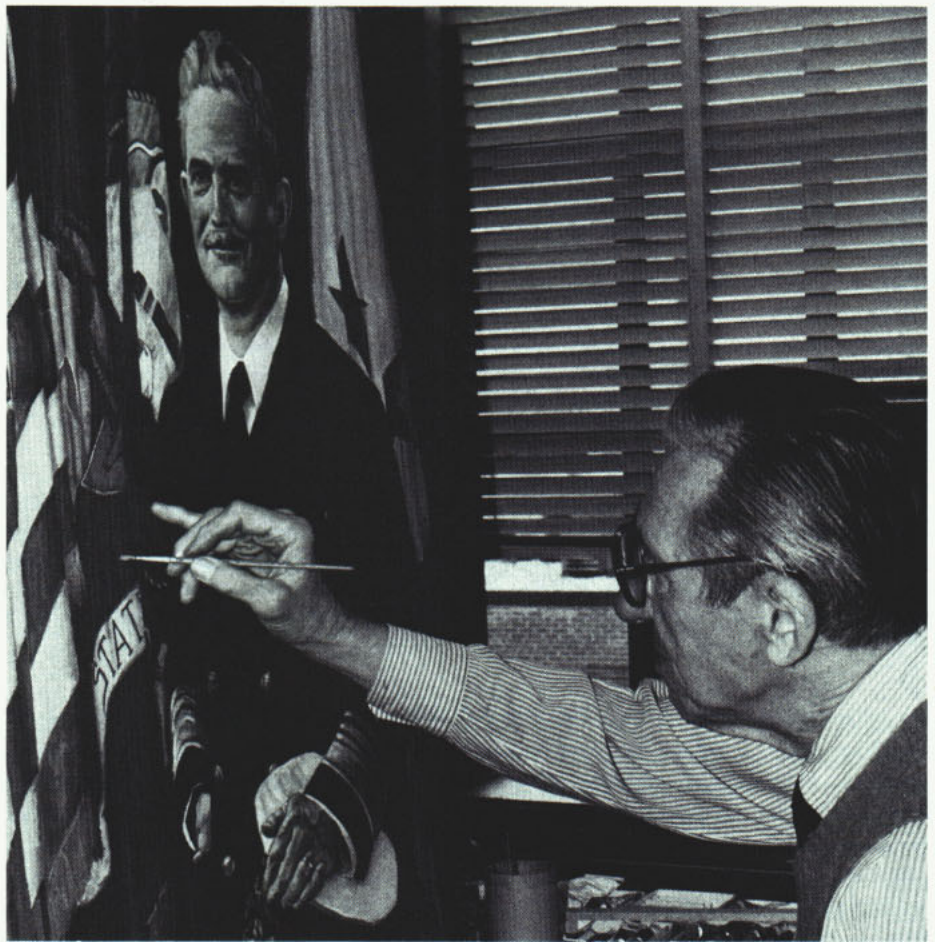
The historians in this branch have published a number of important reference books, including: *Civil War Naval Chronology* and *Autobiography of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes*.

Documentary projects the early history branch is still working on include *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* (nine volumes to date) and *The Naval War of 1812* (one volume to date). During the past year, the early history branch added approximately 2,300 documents to its collection of early naval writings. Among these were *The Papers of John Paul Jones*, on 10 rolls of microfilm.

Curator branch

The curator branch manages the Department of the Navy's collection of historical artifacts and photographs. During 1986, the curator branch added 14,939 new items to its collection of artifacts, bringing the total items in the collection to 129,857. This branch catalogs and cares for the items while they are in the center's possession.

This branch also manages the famous Navy Art Collection. In assuming responsibility for these works of art, branch members immediately appraised the works and prepared an overall inventory of the entire collection, numbering over 10,000 pieces. Improvement of storage conditions has also been undertaken. The center especially encourages the sponsorship of artists who will contribute to the collection on a continuing basis.



Naval art is in heavy demand for display in Navy commands and government offices, museums and at civilian cultural institutions. Last year, in addition to making loans for those purposes, the curator branch prepared two major art exhibits in the Pentagon. One of the exhibits was in the Chief of Naval Operations Corridor and the other in the Navy Art Corridor.

Under the guidance of the curator branch, the center has some 15,000 items on loan to museums, including 18 Navy and 50 shipboard museums, military organizations, local governments, veterans and church groups and non-profit organizations. The loaned artifacts may include a two-man submarine, Navy uniforms from various eras, ships' bells, firearms and oil paintings.

The curator branch also provides artifacts and paintings for "Tingey House," the official residence of the Chief of Naval Operations and one of the oldest residential buildings at the Washington Navy Yard.

The photographic section of the curator branch has one of the most extensive

Frank Jelenfy, head of the arts and display section of the curator branch, adds finishing touches to an oil painting restoration.

collections of naval photographs in the country, with a photo reference library that consists of 230,400 prints. Subjects on file include ships, people, places, battles, equipment, flags, uniforms, ceremonies and decorations from 1775 to the present.

Ships' histories

The ships' histories branch prepares and publishes the eight-volume *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* and manages that portion of the Navy's modern historical archives pertaining to ships and ship systems. In addition, this branch performs related research, writing and reference tasks.

According to John Reilly, head of the ships' histories branch, "This is the one place within the Navy where information on ships is preserved permanently."

Reilly added that the center has something on every ship that's ever been in the

Navy, all the way back to 1775 and *Alfred*, the Navy's first ship. "We've had thousands of ships since 1775," Reilly said, "and at the end of World War II we had some 8,200 ships in commission. We should hold something on every one of them."

At the end of each year, all active duty ships forward an annual history report to the center. These histories contain a chronological summary of all the ship's activities over the past year.

This branch provides a number of services to government, military and civilian groups. Ships' histories personnel recently compiled a collection of key documents describing the operations of American battleships in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. The collection was requested by the commanding officer of a current battleship and was undertaken because publication will allow the lessons learned in the past to be used by today's Navy.

The ships' histories branch also nominates names for new ships coming on line. Staff members research appropriate names for the new vessels and make recommendations to the director of Naval History, who in turn passes the recommendations to the Chief of Naval Operations. Ultimately, the Secretary of the Navy makes the final selection from the names presented.

Planes and pubs

The Naval Aviation history and publications branch is one of the newer additions to the center. Transferred from the Naval Air Systems Command last summer, this branch collects, analyzes, stores and preserves historical data, including documents and photos, on naval aviation, and publishes *Naval Aviation News*, a magazine providing current and historical information important to the

John Vajda, assistant librarian, helps maintain the 150,000 volume Navy Department library.



Historical Center

Navy's aviation community.

Aviation history acted as program manager for the 75th Naval Aviation anniversary. Events featured in commemoration of the anniversary included the NC-4 reenactment flight; aviation photo history displays and slide shows; The Festival of Flight at Hammondsport, N.Y., honoring the Glenn Curtiss Museum; production of the documentary film "Wings over Water"; and the special 75th anniversary kick-off at the

Remember the Maine! Just one of the Navy Museum's many colorful and exciting exhibits that tell the Navy's story.

National Air and Space Museum.

The aviation and publications branch has also compiled a lineage for all current air squadrons and a complete order-of-battle summary of the carrier forces that served in Vietnam. Other accomplishments include a poster depicting the insignia of all current aviation squadrons.

Navy Museum

The Navy Museum, housed in Building 76 (formerly the breech mechanism shop of the old Navy Yard gun factory), is an integral part of the Naval Historical

Center. Its mission is to collect, preserve and display historic naval artifacts, models, documents and fine art.

These exhibits tell the Navy's story from the Revolution to the present and commemorate the Navy's wartime heroes and battles and significant peacetime contributions, ranging from exploration to diplomacy; from space flight to humanitarian service. During the past year, the museum welcomed over 320,000 visitors.

In order to enhance its outdoor exhibits of various types of naval ordnance, the museum is in the process of transferring a special gun from Dahlgren, Virginia to the Navy Yard. It's one of the 14-inch railway guns and mounts used in France during World War I.

A primary mission of the museum is to develop educational programs for museum visitors. These include tours, school programs, lectures, and self-guides. In addition, a special program entitled "Constitutional quest: should there be a Navy?" has been developed for local school groups.

With its concentration on exhibit development and expanding educational programs, the Navy Museum has set the standard of excellence for other Navy museums to follow.

Center staff

The center's staff members are always receptive to outside requests and queries. Although extensive research for unofficial historical projects may be limited, the staff will try to find an answer or steer the inquirer to the right source. Queries can be addressed to: Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374.

Everyone can enjoy and profit from what the Dudley Knox Center has to offer. A visit to the center and Navy Memorial Museum should be a part of every Washington visitor's itinerary. □





Duty in JAPAN

This special section is devoted to the 15,000 Navy men and women serving in Japan, and sailors — past and present — who have been fortunate enough to have visited her shores and enjoyed the people and beauty of Nippon. For those who haven't been to Japan, this section gives information on duty in Japan and things to do and places to see.

Travel tips



If a man points to his nose, waves his hand in front of his face and then flashes the A-OK sign, he isn't advertising the fact that he smells good. Rather, in Japan, he is using common hand gestures to tell you he is broke.

Exploring exotic new cultures is always an adventure — it's up to you to make the adventure fun. If you have recently received orders to Japan, or if you are planning to take advantage of Space "A" travel and spend your annual leave in the "Land of the Rising Sun," a little pre-planning and research goes a long way towards making your adventure a good one.

Adventure passport

All dependents entering Japan must have a regular passport with a dependent endorsement. Separate passports are required for each member of your family. Military personnel are not required to have a passport to enter Japan.

However, if you think you might like to visit some of the other countries in Asia, it will be a good idea to have an up-to-date U.S. passport.

Walking boots

Aching, blistered feet will turn a pleasant stroll through the park into a long, torturous trek. A must for any smart sightseer is at least one pair of comfortable walking shoes. Let comfort dictate your choice of footwear, not fashion.

Speaking of comfort, the old saying "if the shoe fits . . ." applies literally in Japan. The average American foot often runs larger by Japanese standards, making it difficult to find shoes that fit.

While the military exchanges in Japan do stock a wide variety of shoes, you might be wise to get comfortable shoes *before* you leave the States.

More shoes

Most Japanese homes have a sunken area called the *genkan* just inside the front door. It is proper etiquette to remove and store your shoes in the *genkan* before stepping into your new neighbor's home. This tradition helps keep the house clean and protect floor

surfaces. Slippers are often available at the *genkan*, but remember that the slippers are for use on wood floors only, not on the *tatami* mat floor.

A word of caution: You may be taking off your shoes unexpectedly. Some offices, museums, shrines and other public places require you to do so. Therefore, it's a good idea to wear shoes that slip on and off easily, and, to avoid unnecessary embarrassment, socks with holes should be left at home.

We've arrived . . .

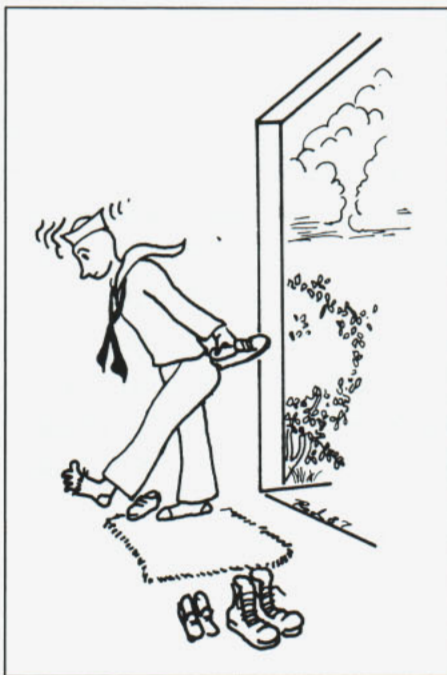
If you fly to Japan via a MAC flight, you will land in Japan at the Yokota Air Force Base. A Navy Personnel Support Detachment is at the terminal to help you onto your final destination.

If you are flying into New Tokyo International Airport, also known as *Narita*, you can catch one of the military buses, which make regular runs between *Narita* and the bases.

Tipping tips

Tipping is unheard of in Japan. If you leave your change on the table, the waitress will probably chase you down the street to return your "*wasure mono*" (literally, "forgotten thing"). However, hotels and restaurants do include a 10-20 percent service charge on the bill. Taxes are calculated at 10 percent on hotel rooms when the room rates, plus service charge, exceed 4,000 yen (about \$27). A 10 percent tax is also charged on restaurant meals over 2,500 yen (about \$18) per person.

Keep in mind that standard American



tipping customs *are* followed on American military installations.

NO smoking

Smoking in a crowded public place is considered rude and inconsiderate. Some places, such as trains, even forbid it. Although smoking is permitted on some long-distance trains, that is the exception, not the rule. The trains running between Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokota and Yokisuda do not allow smoking. Also, though not often posted, smoking is not allowed on any temple grounds.

Back to basics

Foreigners always laugh at those illustrated "How to use a Western Toilet" signs posted on almost every western-style toilet in Japan. But don't laugh too hard; some time during your visit, you'll have to face the problem of using a Japanese *benjo*.

The bowl itself is usually on a level



slightly raised from the floor. To use it standing up, men stand on the floor, not on the raised level. The other way to use it (ladies and gentlemen) is to straddle the bowl, one foot on either side, with your body suspended just above the *benjo*.

Your knees ache so much — before you become experienced — that you probably won't be too impressed by the Japanese argument that since no part of the body comes in contact with the

benjo, it is actually more sanitary than its Western counterpart. Note: public restrooms are occasionally unisex. Ladies, look the other way as you pass the urinals on your way to the stall.

To determine if a stall is occupied, don't yank on the door. Give a polite knock. A knock back means it's busy. An important reminder: always carry a packet of tissues, as few facilities come equipped with toilet paper. Most Japanese carry hankies or little packages of tissues.

Balancing act

When in Rome do as the Romans do. When in Tokyo, do as the Japanese do.

1. Hold your first (or bottom) chopstick firmly with your thumb, in a fixed position near the base of your thumb and index finger, braced against the tip of your ring finger.

2. Hold your second (top) chopstick like a pencil, with the tips of the thumb, index and middle fingers. Manipulate the moveable top stick so that its point meets that of the stationary bottom chopstick, forming a "V."

3. Next, using the points of your chopsticks, pick up the food. Make it easy on yourself: remember that in Asia it's quite acceptable to shorten the distance between you and your food by bending over your plate, or if eating from a bowl, picking up the bowl and holding it under your mouth.

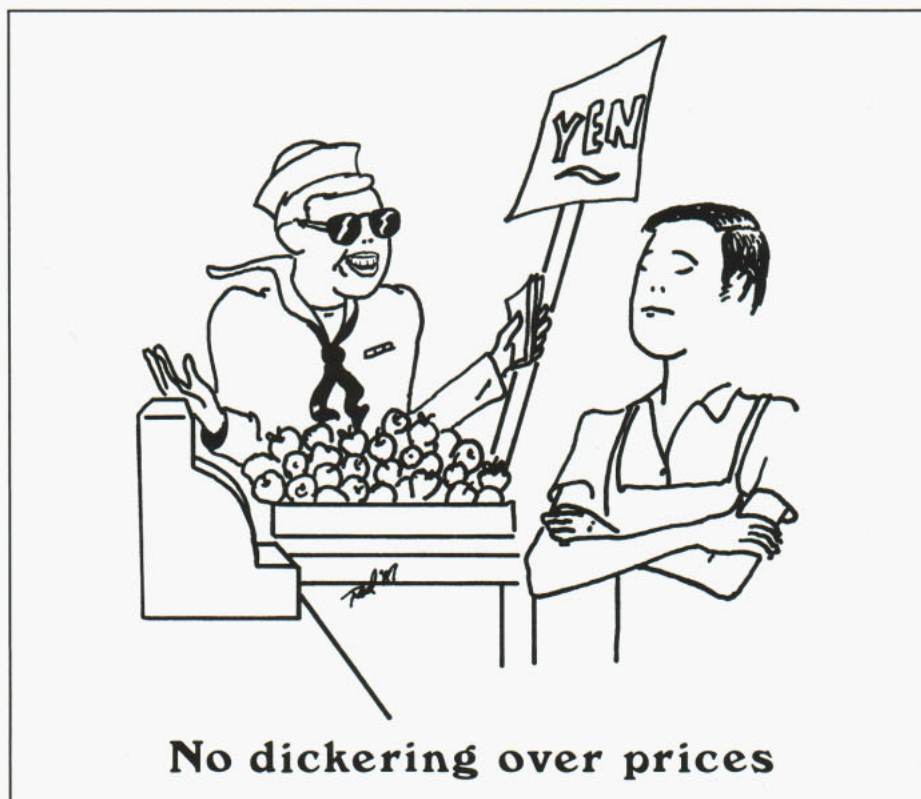
When eating soup and noodles, slurping is OK — in fact, the louder the better. This compliments the chef, showing him you are enjoying your food.

No deals

Unlike many of their Asian neighbors, Japanese merchants do not dicker over prices. Like shops here in the U.S., what you see on the tag is what you pay.

Follow the leader

The Japanese are very friendly and will go out of their way to help you feel welcome; you are a guest in their country. But you should still take care not to



Duty in Japan

give offense. Following these two basic rules of thumb will ensure a smooth adjustment to a new and different culture.

1. Be on your best Sunday behavior. Show the same respect towards Japanese culture and traditions that you would expect guests in your home to show you.

2. The best way to avoid a social blunder is to watch the people around you and follow along. For example, it's considered impolite to talk loudly, or play radios or tape decks in public where you might disturb other people.

Many shrines and temples charge a small admission fee. If there isn't a ticket booth at the entrance, there will probably be a coin box inviting a small donation to help with the cost of maintaining the temple.

Shoes are usually removed upon entering temples, museums, or homes, anywhere with a wood or *tatami* mat floor — just look for a pile of shoes at the entrance.

Photographing or touching certain religious images may be forbidden. Slides and postcards are usually on sale if you want to take home the memory.

Candle light?

Light in temples and museums is sometimes scarce, making it hard to really see and enjoy that lovely 8th century Buddha. A good idea when touring is to take along a small pocket flashlight to light your way.

Mixed signals

Regarding hand gestures in Japan: when people want to say "me," they point to their noses, the American A-OK sign means "money," waving your hand in front of your face means "no" and waving at someone does not mean "good-bye," but rather "come here." □

—Story by JOI Lynn Jenkins
—Art by DM2 Michael Rodrigues

"Yes, we have no bananas."

The word no (*ie*) exists in Japanese, but because it is considered rude, it is very rarely used. For example, if you say to a hotel desk clerk, "You don't have any rooms do you?" He will answer *hai* (yes). This doesn't mean rooms are available, it means that the clerk agrees with your statement. Remember in Japan *hai* means more than just yes. It could also mean "I will obey," "I heard" or "I understand," not necessarily "I agree with what you are saying".

Japanese seems a difficult language for most *gaijin* (foreigners) to learn. But don't be intimidated, it's not that hard if you set your mind to it. Whether being able to ask for help or making new friends, the rewards for learning even a few words are priceless.

The following is a short list of very common phrases that you can practice in advance of your arrival.

Good morning.

Good day (afternoon).

Good night.

Good bye.

How do you do?

Please.

Thank you.

Excuse me (I'm sorry).

My name is John Smith.

Help!

Do you understand English?

Where is the restroom?

How much is it?

I want to go here (pointing at map etc.).

□

Ohayo gozaimsu.

Konnichi wa.

Oyasumi nasai.

Sayonara.

Hajimemashite

Dozo

Arigato

Sumimasen

John Smith desu.

Tasukete!

Eigo wakarimasu-ka?

Benjo doko?

Ikura desu ka?

Koko e ikitai.

Kanji characters, which originated in China, are one of three types of writing used in Japan today. The above character means "peace" or "calm."

For Book Worms

The following are recommended books you may find at your local library that contain a lot of helpful information. Review some of them prior to your arrival in Japan.

The Japanese, Edwin O. Reischauer;

Twelve Doors to Japan, John Hall and Richard Beardsley;

The Chrysanthemum and the Sword, Ruth Benedict;

The Japan of Today, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Japan in Transition, Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Japanese Society, Takeshi Ishida.

New Sanno

和

Have we got a deal for you.

Picture this: a luxury hotel located in downtown Tokyo. We're talking serious luxury. Room service, in-house dry cleaning and laundry, complementary "his and her" perfumed soap and shampoo, a bellboy around every corner and if that isn't enough, a restaurant that offers renowned entrees from the great kitchens of Europe. And a beautiful cocktail lounge that features live entertainment nightly. And a staff that all speaks fluent English. And . . . and . . . and.

And check this out. In a town where an average hotel runs a \$100 a night, a stay in this high-quality establishment can be yours for \$26 for a single room, *if* you're an active duty E-6.

The New Sanno is a genuine luxury hotel owned by the military for active duty personnel. The rates are graduated

so that an E-1 pays less than an E-7, who pays less than an O-6 and so on up, according to pay grade.

This hotel has everything a traveler could need or want. A Navy exchange, convenience store, weight room and rooftop pool complete with snack bar.

Speaking of eats, Wellington's, a deluxe restaurant in the hotel, is renowned throughout Tokyo for the quality of its flambés, the house speciality. In addition, the Sunday brunch at New Sanno is so popular that many people stationed in Japan make the trip into Tokyo just to indulge in a gastronomical orgy.

Of special pride to Capt. Thomas G. Craft, the officer-in-charge of the hotel, are the Japanese suites. Here you sleep on comfortable, thick mattresses called *futons*. Relax at a low Japanese table as you sip green tea and enjoy the sculptured garden just outside your suite's sliding rice-paper doors. And late in the

evening you can settle comfortably into a Japanese-style sunken bath.

Some of the other personal services provided include: typewriter rental, copy service, self-service coin laundry, movies, telex/telegram, APO/pack and wrap, banking, beauty and barber salons and a travel desk in the front lobby.

Two things to remember if you are planning a stay at the New Sanno. One, they are very serious about their dress code, which helps the hotel maintain an atmosphere of quality for all people to enjoy. And two, make your reservations way in advance. During the off-season the hotel still maintains a 97 percent occupancy rate. In season, they are filled to capacity.

For more information or to make a reservation call 03-440-7871, Tokyo, Japan, Autovon 229-8111 or write the New Sanno, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96503-0110. □



Places to see



和 In Japan, the problem is not *what* to do, but rather what to do *first*. From an ancient temple to an entire shopping district specializing in the latest electronic gadgetry, Japan has it all. But where to start?

Make it easy on yourself. Stop by the local family service center and/or the tickets and tours office. The staffs at both these locations will be a fountain of information. They know all the places to go, people to see and things to do. Best

of all, they know how to do it cheaply. And they often have special tour packages for military people and their dependents.

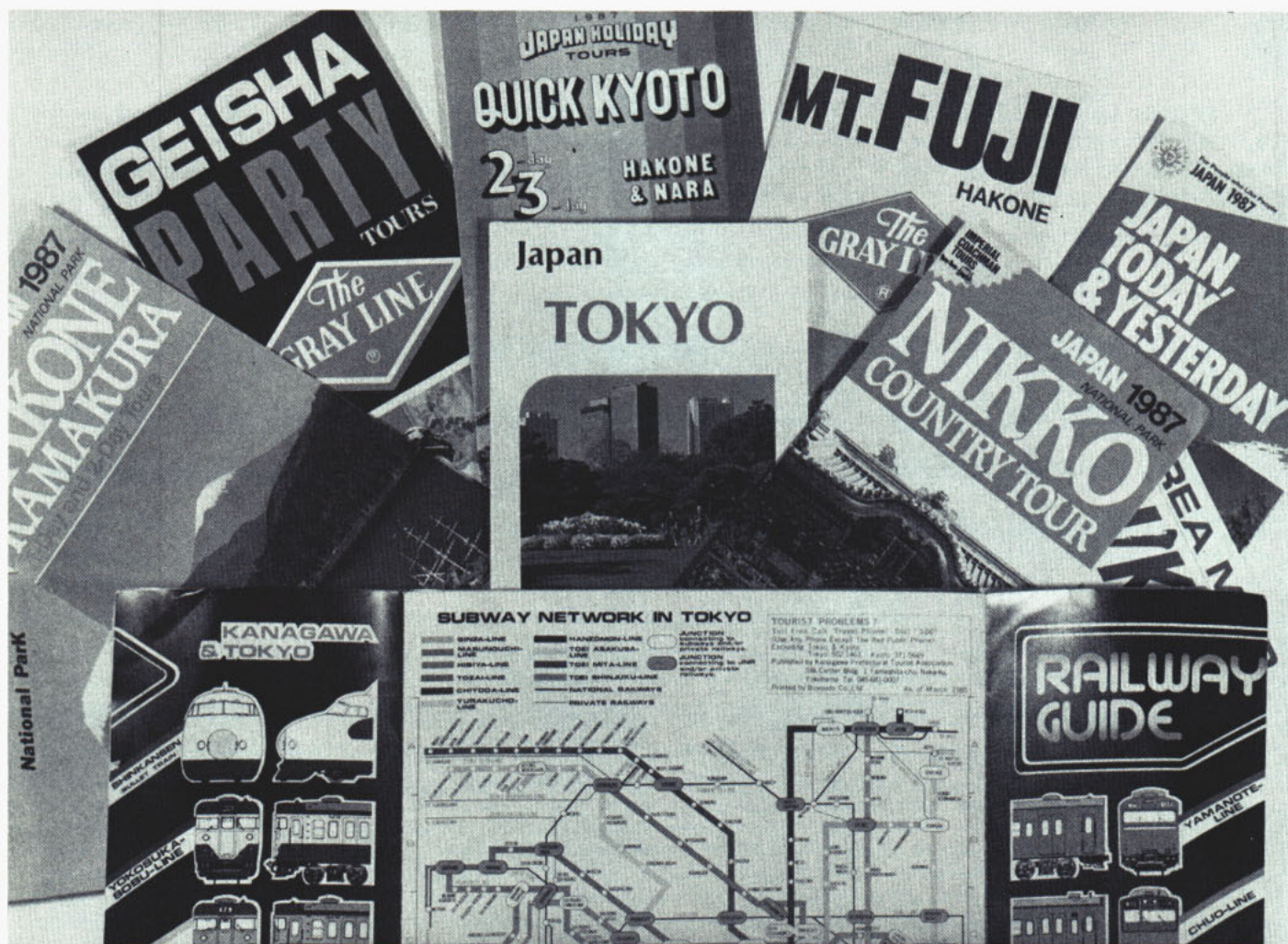
Nikko

A one-day tour of Nikko National Park (famous for its spectacular shrines and lovely natural scenery), departs Tokyo aboard a bus that will pass through a countryside filled with scenes typical of rural Japan — thatched farm

houses, rice paddies, exotic temples, etc.

A "must" visit in Nikko is the Toshogu Shrine, one of the finest examples of this type of architecture in the world. This shrine was dedicated to the first *shogun* (lord) of the Tokugawa Regime, in the early 17th century and has since been officially declared a national treasure.

Nearby is the Futaarasan Shrine. Visitors here are treated to a sacred dance, or *Gagaku*, performed by a pair of *miko* (sacred girls), in *Shinto* costumes.





Mt. Fuji and Akihabara, the electronic district in Tokyo, are both popular tourist stops.

Another popular attraction in Nikko is the Kegon waterfall. Here you will be taken to the bottom of a deep gorge by elevator to view the 320-foot waterfall from its base.

Be sure and check with the tickets and tours office for the best dates to visit Nikko and catch a special festival. For example:

During the Aiso Festival in late June, when residents give thanks for the *Aiso* (a freshwater fish), visitors are served many delicious free samples of local seafood.

Kept alive for more than 300 years, the Toshogu Spring Festival is the parade of a thousand warriors that takes place in May.

In July a picturesque lantern offering ceremony is held with Japanese lanterns softly lighting the summer night as they float down the Daiyagawa River.

Also in July, the Ryuo Festival, dedicated to the protector of the *Kinugawa* and *Kawaji* hot springs, gives visitors a chance to see a hot springs thanksgiving ceremony, featuring a dragon dance to dragon drums staged at the hot springs resorts.

Hakone

Just 90 km west of Tokyo is the Hakone National Park. With Mt. Fuji in the background and on the shores of the placid Lake Ashi, the park is surrounded by scenic mountains and has abundant hot springs scattered along its streams. Hakone also has many art, science and history museums which accurately depict the long history of the Japanese people as well as beautiful Japanese zoological gardens.

In addition, Hakone is the site of many famous shrines.

The Hakone Shrine is said to have been erected in 757 by Priest Mangan, a noted priest of the *Nara* period (710-784). It had been an object of worship by the warrior classes until the *Meiji* restoration of 1868.

The foot of Mt. Futagoyama at Ashinoyu Spa is dotted with many Bud-

dhist stone images representing Jizo and other saints, and pagodas, each carved on one side of a natural stone. These stone images and pagodas were carved during the *Kamakura* period (1192-1333). It is believed that these statues were divine deities who helped people avoid any trouble along the Hakone Trail.

Another one of the many attractions at Hakone is the stone-paved road built in 1619 by the Tokugawa *shogunate* government as part of the Tokaido Highway to link Tokyo (then called Edo) to Kyoto.

In addition to its memories from the past, Hakone also boasts many modern accommodations and amusement facilities.

Like Nikko, Hakone features several festivals throughout the year. Again, check with your tickets and tours office for specific dates and the possibility of a specially priced tour. There are several important festivals at Hakone.

At the Kosui Matsuri Festival, an annual celebration at the Hakone Shrine on July 31, Lake Ashi commemorates the dedication of red rice to the dragon god of the lake as fireworks and floating lanterns light up the night.

In the Hakone Daimonji-yaki Festival, on the night of Aug. 16, huge torches, set up in the shape of the Chinese character, *Dai* (大) meaning "great," are kindled at the summit of Mt. Myojodake. The cross bar of the ideograph measures as long as 110 meters. This event is intended to send the souls of the dead back to heaven.

The Hakone Daimyo Gyoretsu Procession is held on Nov. 3 of each year. It is a faithful reenactment of the impressive journeys made by feudal lords and their retainers to and from Edo. In the procession, a total of 400 local men



Duty in Japan

and women in ancient costumes parade through the district.

Mt. Fuji

Old Japanese proverb: "One who has never climbed Mt. Fuji is a fool. But the person who climbs it more than once is a bigger fool!" At 12,338 feet, Mt. Fuji, a dormant volcano, is the tallest mountain in Japan and although an exhausting climb, well worth the effort.

Every year 200,000 people, young and old, make the pilgrimage up Mt. Fuji's slopes to view the sun rising over *Nippon*.

Surprisingly, it's not a technically difficult climb; you will not need the help of ropes or mountaineering gear. But you will need stamina and possibly a walking staff. These staffs are sold at the first station and not only are they extremely helpful, but they also make great souvenirs of your climb. At each of the stations, you will be met by elderly gentlemen who will burn a stamp in your stick. The stamp from the ninth station proves you made the climb. Walking sticks costs about \$7 and each stamp about \$1.50.

Start your climb early in the morning, to be sure of reaching the eight or ninth station before dark. The overnight quarters, stone huts, are cramped, but refreshments and *futons* (a Japanese mattress that serves as a bed) are provided for approximately \$20. Don't worry about the less-than-perfect sleeping conditions, you won't need them for long. Reveille arrives at about 3 a.m. so that you leave camp well before dawn to make the climb to the top. Arriving at the crest of the mountain before the break of dawn, you will experience a sunrise like no other: *Nippon* — Land of the Rising Sun — as seen from the crest of Mt. Fuji. You will understand why Mt. Fuji is considered sacred.

Once you have arrived at the top of the mountain, you will be surprised at how flat the summit is. It's actually a huge crater, 500 feet deep, with a natural catwalk around it.

A little common sense and pre-

planning will go a long way toward ensuring your trip up the mountain is an enjoyable one. Wear sturdy, rugged — and most importantly — *comfortable* footwear. Dress in layers: a light jacket or sweatshirt on top, with something airy and cool underneath. The average temperature in July and August (the climbing season) is 42 degrees fahrenheit at the summit, but remember, you will be working up a sweat on the way up. Bring a canteen of water, since the only water available is what is sold at over-priced rest stops. Gloves and a flashlight are a necessity, as are a hand-towel and tissues. A sleeping bag is not necessary, but a small backpack will prove useful. Just remember — pack lightly.

Tokyo

The second largest city in the world, Tokyo sprawls across more than 800 square miles of the Kanto plain and is populated by upwards of 12 million people. Showing little of the exotic flavor one might expect from an Asian city, Tokyo, on the surface, seems very "technopolitan." But this vast city is actually a collection of small villages crowded together. Within walking distance of many of the city's major districts are back street neighborhoods. Narrow, wandering streets are lined with small shops whose wares spill out into the street. Children play in streets where virtually no room exists between buildings and the street. It is a place where grandmothers chat at the corner fruit stand, boys on bikes weave expertly through the crowds and your next door neighbor waters his garden in his pajamas each morning.

Primarily constructed for defense to serve the needs of the lords and *samurai* aristocracy in the 15th century, the streets of Edo, as it was called then, were purposely designed in irregular zigzag patterns to surprise and confuse an attacking enemy. The seemingly random pattern of Tokyo streets today is a throwback of this early urban planning.

Tokyo is comprised of several districts, each one distinct and special.

Akasaka is the home of some of Tokyo's most exclusive night clubs. Be forewarned, it is very expensive and most of the *ryotei* restaurants require an official introduction before you are permitted to enter. However, if you are lucky you might catch a glance of a traditionally attired *geisha* in a rickshaw on her way to a party.

Ginza, the nation's most famous shopping district, is lined with well-known department stores. On Sundays all the streets are closed and merchants move their wares out into the streets, turning the district into a huge open air market.

Akihabara, a name that is becoming famous clear back in the States, is a stereophonic hi-fi aficionado's paradise. Acres and acres of shops filled with tiny electronic gadgetry populate the district where entire stores are dedicated to just one small electronics part. Say you need a fuse, just enter a shop that specializes in fuses and you will be overwhelmed by all the brightly colored fuses packed into every nook and cranny of a store no bigger than 10 by 10 feet.

Ueno, along with Asakusa, is where the old Tokyo survives. Developed as a temple town, Ueno was revered by the *shoguns* as the patron temple of Edo Castle. Today, Ueno features Japan's largest zoo, home of the only giant pandas in the country and historic Shinobazu Lake, complete with thousands of ducks nestled among its reeds. Also scattered through its famous cherry blossom parks are several museums, shrines and temples.

Don't stay home

Japan — its exciting adventure is just waiting to happen to you. Whether you prefer to set out on your own or with an organized group, don't miss your chance to explore the sights and sounds of this exotic culture. And remember, both the family service center and the ticket and tours office are there to help you make the most of your journeys. □

—Story and photos by JOI Lynn Jenkins

Land of the Rising Sun

A photograph of a pine tree silhouette against a rising sun. The sun is a bright, glowing orb in the lower-left quadrant, casting a warm, orange-yellow light across the sky. The pine tree's branches and needles are dark and silhouetted against the bright background, creating a high-contrast image. The tree's branches extend from the left and bottom right towards the center.

Duty in Japan

Japan is an interesting mix of Eastern tradition and Western culture.



和 Legend has it that the gods Izanagi and Izanami, after giving birth to the islands of Japan, gave birth to the sun goddess, Amaterasu no Omikami, and so created *Nippon* — “Land of the Rising Sun.”

Made up of four major islands and literally thousands of smaller ones, Japan is famous for majestic mountains surrounded by lush green hills. Breathtaking in its geological beauty, this island nation is also a fascinating cultural mix of East and West.

Since rising spectacularly from the ashes of World War II, Japan has become one of the world's great industrial giants. Only the United States and Russia out-produce this tiny island nation, which prospers despite its few natural resources. Yet even as Japan aggressively paves its way into the future, it still clings to traditions that date back thousands of years.

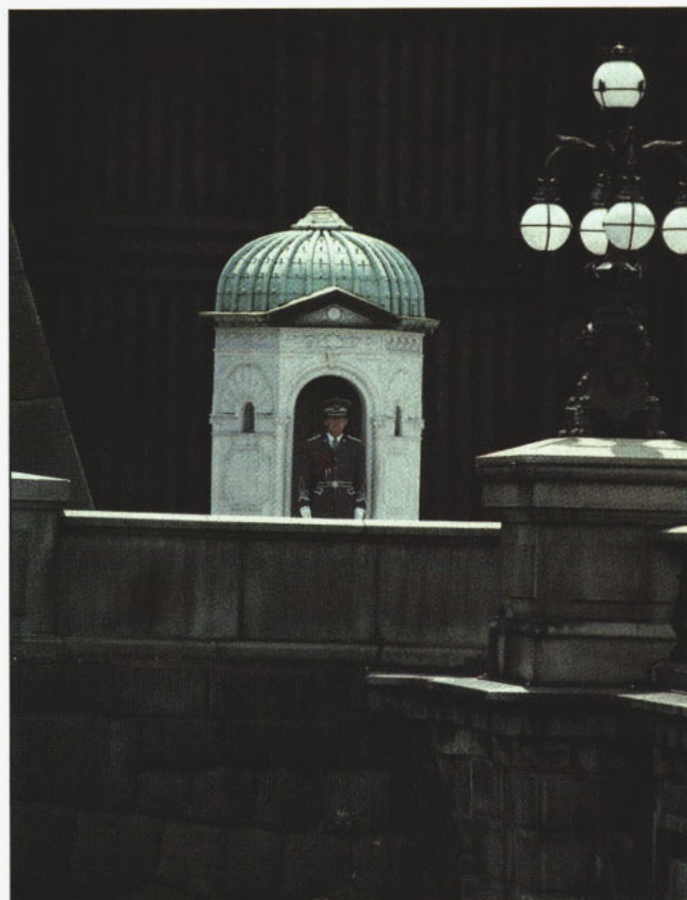
It is not uncommon to see a young woman hurrying to the subway dressed in the best Western “Yuppie” fashion. Yet on her way she will pass a traditional *komono*-clad woman who is keeping a respectful three steps behind her husband.



Ranking as the number one sport is baseball, which is probably more popular in Japan than it is in the U.S. Yet this modern western sport is closely followed in popularity by an ancient Asian sport — *sumo* (wrestling).

The Japanese *Noh* and *Kabuki* dramas, both hundreds of years old, remain very popular. But the people also flock to see the latest Western plays and movies. And like all Western countries, Japan has been successfully invaded by rock music. Music videos have become extremely popular, as evidenced by the vast number of neighborhood *Karaoke* bars. Just follow the sound of happy voices singing off-key, and you will find a *Karaoke* bar, where even the most restrained Japanese will loosen his tie and cut loose.

Karaoke — meaning “empty orchestra,” is a bar where there is no band; the entertainment is provided by customers performing solo songs. Evolved from the age-old practice of relaxing in the local inns by singing folk songs over a hot cup of *sake*, *Karaoke* bars today accomplish the same thing using the latest in audio/video technology. A rock video of the customer’s chosen song is played on a large



Duty in Japan



Movies, picnics, shopping and bicycling are all activities enjoyed by both Americans and Japanese. A marine (lower right) stationed aboard the USS Blue Ridge practices for the 7th Fleet drill team.

screen monitor. These are special videos — no vocals accompany the song and the words are superimposed on the bottom of the screen. The customer then sings along, using the microphone provided. And whether the singer is an accomplished virtuoso or way off-key, the audience reaction is the same: loud and boisterous clapping.

Now before you start formulating your excuse to avoid the spotlight, give it a try. Most Americans who manage to get past opening night jitters soon become addicted to this national pastime. And don't worry if you can't read Japanese characters. All *Karaoke* bars stock at least 15 American favorites — everything from the Beatles to Frank Sinatra.

Among the 120 million people who populate Japan's islands are 20,000 American servicemen and -women and their dependents. They are stationed at various U.S. military installations throughout the islands, including Okinawa.

"My wife and I live on the economy and love it," said Petty Officer 1st Class Steve Campbell. Stationed at Yokosuka Naval Base, Campbell said that he and his wife planned their stay on the economy to be a temporary one while waiting for base hous-

ALL HANDS

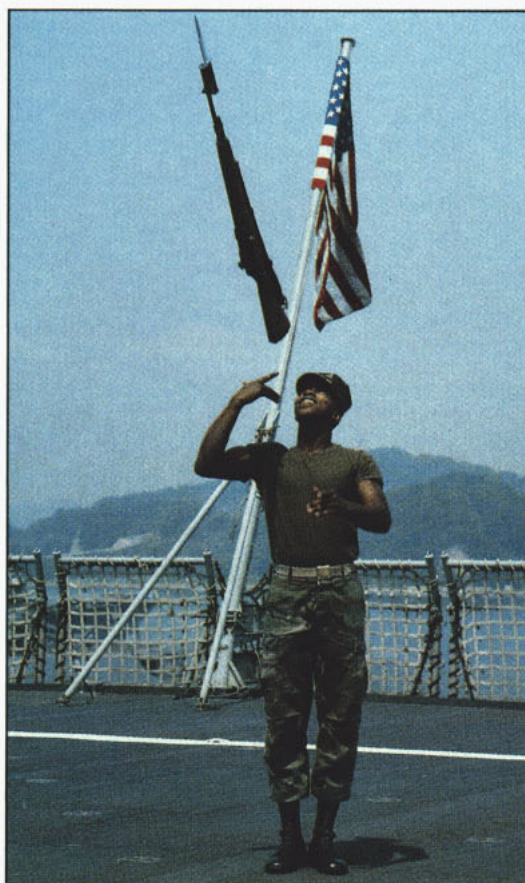


ing, but now, “there is no way we will live on base.

“We came to Japan with the attitude that we were going to learn about a different culture,” he said. “The best way to do that is to live in town.” Campbell said his neighbors, although reserved at first, turned out to be extremely friendly and very interested in America and Americans.

One of the major drawbacks for sailors stationed in Japan is the falling Yen rate. Currently, a single beer costs approximately \$6.00, a soda, \$2.50. While acknowledging that shopping on the economy can be very expensive, Campbell says he and his wife still prefer to do their shopping in town. “We don’t come on the base at all except to work — and for a few American goodies, such as soft chocolate chip cookies.” Campbell added, “It’s not that expensive if you learn to shop for bargains.”

Whether you’re a well-salted sailor or someone embarking on that first overseas tour, if you have received orders to Japan — *omedeta gozaimas* (congratulations). Many exciting adventures and new friends await you in *Nippon*. □



—Story and photos by JOI Lynn Jenkins



U.S. Navy in Japan



Early Sunday evening, just as their friends and families in the States are starting to wrap up their weekend, the 15,000 U.S. sailors stationed in Japan are preparing to go to work. It's Monday morning in Japan. Located off the Northeast coast of mainland Asia, Japan has Siberia, China and Korea looming just off its western shores. In some places, the Soviet Union is less than 100 miles away.

Article IX of the Japanese Constitution provides that "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained." General Douglas MacArthur administered Japan during the Allied Military Occupation from 1945 to 1952, and under his direction more than five million Japanese troops were disarmed and released from service. Except for the Allied Occupation Force, Japan was completely defenseless.

On Sept. 8, 1951, Japan signed a peace treaty with 48 nations. That same day, a security treaty was signed that permitted the United States to have military bases and troops in Japan.

In 1952, the United Nations ruled that each nation has the right of self-defense against armed attack. In 1954, the Japanese created the National Defense Agency to defend their homeland against external aggression.

The Self-Defense Force, consisting of ground, naval and air defense forces was established under a joint-chiefs-of-staff organization similar to that of the United

Officers and crew of the USS Blue Ridge stand tall as they embark on a month long cruise.

States. In addition, since the end of World War II, the U.S. has maintained a military security presence in and around Nippon's numerous islands. These U.S. facilities serve two purposes: to aid in the defense of Japan; and to enhance our ability to meet commitments to American allies in East Asia.

In 1960, the United States and Japan signed a Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security whereby the bases provided by Japan do not exist solely for the defense of Japan, but also are forward deployed bases for U.S. Forces.

Japan has been increasing its defense budget by an average of six percent annually. Yet this defense budget, until 1987, remained below one percent of the country's gross national product. Even so, it is the eighth largest defense budget in the world. However, Japanese forces are barred by law from overseas operation and as a matter of policy, Japan has foresworn nuclear armament and forbids arms sales abroad. In addition to support for its own forces, Japan also provides bases and facilities to U.S. forces in Japan and spends more than \$1 billion annually to maintain them.

Regional coordinator and Commander of U.S. Naval Forces ashore in Japan is the Commander, Naval Forces Japan. Other shore commands include: U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka; Naval Air Facility, Atsugi; U.S. Fleet Activities, Okinawa; Naval Air Facility, Kadena; Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza; Okinawa Naval Complex; U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo; Naval Air Facility, Misawa and Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa.

Ships in Japan in what is known as the Overseas Family Residency Program (which are part of the U.S. Seventh Fleet) are: USS *Blue Ridge* (LCC 19), USS *St. Louis* (LKA 116), USS *Dubuque* (LPD 8), USS *San Bernardino* (LST 1189), USS *Darter* (SS 576), USS *Barbel* (SS 580), USS *Reeves* (CG 24), USS *Midway* (CV 41), USS *Oldendorf* (DD 972), USS *Towers* (DDG 9), USS *Cochrane* (DDG 21), USS *Knox* (FF 1052), USS *Lockwood* (FF 1064), USS *Francis Hammond* (FF 1067), and USS *Kirk* (FF 1087). In addition, the following squadrons serve in Japan; HS 12, VA 115, VFA 151, VFA 192, VAW 115 and VAQ 136.

In recent years, the Japanese public has shown a substantially greater awareness of security issues and an increasing support for the SDF and for the security treaty with the United States. However, there are still significant political, financial, and psychological constraints against strengthening Japan's defense. The defense budget must compete with extremely popular social programs for funds. Also underlying these institutional limitations is a strong antipathy, resulting from the Japanese experience in World War II, toward all things military.

The United States has called for an "international partnership" with Japan, in which the combined efforts of the two countries can be utilized to promote peace and prosperity throughout the world.

For the present, that mutual peace and prosperity can best be maintained in part by 15,000 U.S. sailors, who keep watch in the eastern half of the world while the western half sleeps. □

Intercultural Relations Class



"Ladies and Gentlemen, we have landed at Narita Airport, Tokyo. Please remember all your carry-on luggage. Thank you for flying. . . ."

At last! Your aching body sighs in relief as leg muscles, confined for 12 hours, unwind and carry you onto solid ground. Each step shakes off the weariness, and a feeling of excitement begins to build. You made it. You're in Japan.

After being processed through the customs desk marked "aliens only," you greedily look around to take in as many of the sights as possible. You are rewarded with immediate evidence of a different culture. Rice and *sushi* booths instead of hot dog and hamburger stands. Asian faces everywhere and all that Japanese

lettering. How exotic, how Japanese. How utterly unreadable. A small feeling of panic sets in. Where to? How will you find the base? What to do?

Just take a deep breath and relax; you know the answers. Remember, your sponsors said they would meet you at the airport, but gave you directions to the free military bus just in case you missed connections. And the welcome aboard packet sent to you by the family service center had step-by-step instructions on how to get to the base. No problem, it's really quite easy.

What you just experienced was your first encounter with culture shock. Culture shock is something everyone suffers to one degree or another while abroad. In some cases, people get it so bad that

once they are on the base, they won't leave that Americanized haven until it's time to transfer.

To help you avoid serious problems with culture shock, the Navy has set up intercultural relations courses at installations around the world. Japan is no exception. For example, if you are stationed at Yokosuka Naval Base, attending the one-week ICR course should be the first thing on your agenda following check-in.

At Yokosuka, the ICR course is headed up by Master-at-Arms Chief Larry Malvasi of the Yokosuka Family Service Center. Malvasi says that he not only loves the Japanese culture, but he also loves "helping people to learn about Japan. I really enjoy it when my students





Yukiko Rickwartz (opposite page), teaches ICR students how to recognize common Japanese kanji characters. Senior Chief Malvasi (left), gives ICR students last minute hints before they leave on their Tokyo field trip.

come back and tell me how much fun they had off-base.”

The course Malvasi teaches is broken into two parts. The first part, taught on Mondays and Tuesdays, is classroom study and discussion of the differences between American and Japanese cultures. The second part, on Wednesday, is a field trip to Tokyo, followed by show-and-tell on Thursday. Friday is a half day for the class, with final survival hints from Malvasi or his staff and a students’ critique of the program.

During the first portion, students are taught a wide variety of things, such as: remembering to drive on the left; how to read Japanese road signs; mastering a few common Japanese phrases; how to ride the train and subway systems; reading maps; converting the American dollar to yen; how to use a Japanese telephone. In addition, students are taught several important Japanese customs. For instance, remove your shoes before entering someone’s home and bow instead of shaking hands when introduced. Since most Americans have never been taught to bow, Malvasi and staff provide the proper guidance. Men bow with hands to their sides and women with hands held in front. The younger person, or one with less status, always bows lower.

Realizing that they can’t teach most American students to read the complicated Japanese characters in such a short time, instructors show the students how to recognize common words by making

pictures out of them.

The class also teaches newcomers how to avoid common pitfalls. Like this one: In Japan, the common American “A-OK” sign, (circled thumb and forefinger with remaining fingers held up), translates to mean you agree to pay ten times the amount normally charged.

Instead of being frustrated by the cultural differences, Malvasi recommends that you, “Look for the logical reason behind the tradition. This will help you to better understand the tradition and resent it less.” And remember *you* are in *their* country.

During part two of ICR, the students break into small groups of twos and threes. Each group then picks a destination in Tokyo. Meeting at the front gate of the base at 7 a.m., they all walk to the nearby train station, where the adventure begins. Intently consulting class notes and maps, each group lays down its travel plans. As the train pulls promptly into the station, the students embark, each to see and experience something new and exciting.

The reason behind the field trip, according to Malvasi, is to get people off the base and force them to conquer any fear they may have. “They don’t understand the language and they are afraid of getting lost. I have seen people almost put themselves into a POW situation.

“They lock themselves up on base. They shop only at the exchange, dine or party at the base clubs and some may even turn to drugs or alcohol to relieve

the boredom,” Malvasi says. “In class, I can almost always point out the ones who will stay on base because of their fears. They are always talking about ‘back home.’ Yet after the field trip, they come back very excited and say ‘Chief, you were right. I loved it and I can’t wait to go back into town again.’”

The field trip options are open and depend on the group’s personality. Some groups choose to go to the *Ginza* (shopping district), or *Uneo* (a zoo and park filled with museums), or Tokyo tower, or the Imperial Palace — the list is endless and the family service center provides step-by-step directions for each location. In addition, FSC gives each student a card for taxi drivers that has the directions back to the base printed in Japanese. But according to Malvasi, no one has ever needed it. “We haven’t lost anyone yet,” he says “and everyone has a great time.”

The day following the field trip, the class meets again at FSC to talk about their adventures of the day before and share what they learned about each place with their classmates.

The class is mandatory for active duty personnel and is open to dependents if class space is available (it almost always is). “Hey, it’s fun,” says Malvasi. “Don’t look at it as a chore. Think of it as something to take advantage of. You’re spending Navy time, having a good time.”

On a final note, Malvasi says, “The Japanese are a warm and friendly people, who just love to learn about Americans. Get out there and meet them. Once you have, you will discover that a Japanese friend is a friend for life.” □

—Story and photos by JO1 Lynn Jenkins

After hours

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One of the most exciting aspects of Japanese night life is its wide variety. Even while surrounded by

modern Japanese technology, you can go back in time and experience ancient Japanese entertainments. For example, certain Japanese women follow customs dating back centuries, as they train in the art of becoming perfect entertainers. *Geishas*, who have been called the most beautiful and exotic women in the world, are specially trained hostesses who, clad in colorful silk *kimonos*, perform the ancient Japanese tea ceremony and entertain wealthy businessmen. Starting very young, the girls train for years learning and honing skills which enhance their natural grace and femininity.

The purpose, or perhaps more accurately the art, of the *geishas* is to achieve perfection as an entertainer. She strives to be accomplished in a wide variety of skills, such as playing musical instruments, painting and the "art" of conversation. Her goal is to become a living work of art.

However, the cost of an evening in the company of a *geisha* is definitely not from the past. The price tag (approximately \$500 an evening) will quickly return you to the present and on a sailor's pay it's unlikely you will spend that much. But this doesn't mean your nights in Japan will consist of only television reruns and lonely games of solitaire. Quite the opposite; Japan offers a wide variety of night life.

Western movies are very popular and most new releases show up quickly at theaters. There is a certain charm to reading English sub-titles as Clint Eastwood utters the immortal words, "make

my day" in Japanese. But if you are willing to spring for more expensive tickets, you can see the same movie, in English, at first-run theaters.

Famous for its performing arts, Japan offers many types of live plays for the theater aficionado. At a *Kabuki* play, which is actually a musical, English programs are provided for the western fans. But you won't need programs to enjoy the show. Sitting on-stage with the performers, the orchestra usually consists of flutes, drums and a three-stringed instrument that is similar to our banjo. In addition, two short sticks of wood called *hyoshigi* are beaten together, picking up the momentum as the actor gnashes his teeth and crosses his eyes while working himself into a frenzy. At the height of his impassioned performance, he will suddenly freeze in what is called a *mie*. Most *Kabuki* plays fall into one of two categories: a heroic epic or a conflict between personal desire and duty.

Lasting anywhere from five to six hours, *Kabuki* is more than just a play. It is also an important social activity. Fans bring baskets filled with food and drink and take advantage of the relaxed atmosphere to socialize with friends.

Noh, traditionally entertainment for the *samurai* classes, is more formal than *Kabuki*. A trademark of *Noh* plays is the almost completely bare stage. The audience is expected to use its imagination to complete pictures suggested by the actors and small props. For example, a twig represents an entire forest. The cast usually consists of two main characters who deliver long, uninterrupted dramatic speeches.

In contrast to both *Noh* and *Kabuki*, which use men for both the male and

female roles, the *Takarazuka Girls' Opera* features an all-female cast. It can really get interesting when the girls copy a bit of *Kabuki*; what you end up with is a girl impersonating a man impersonating a girl.

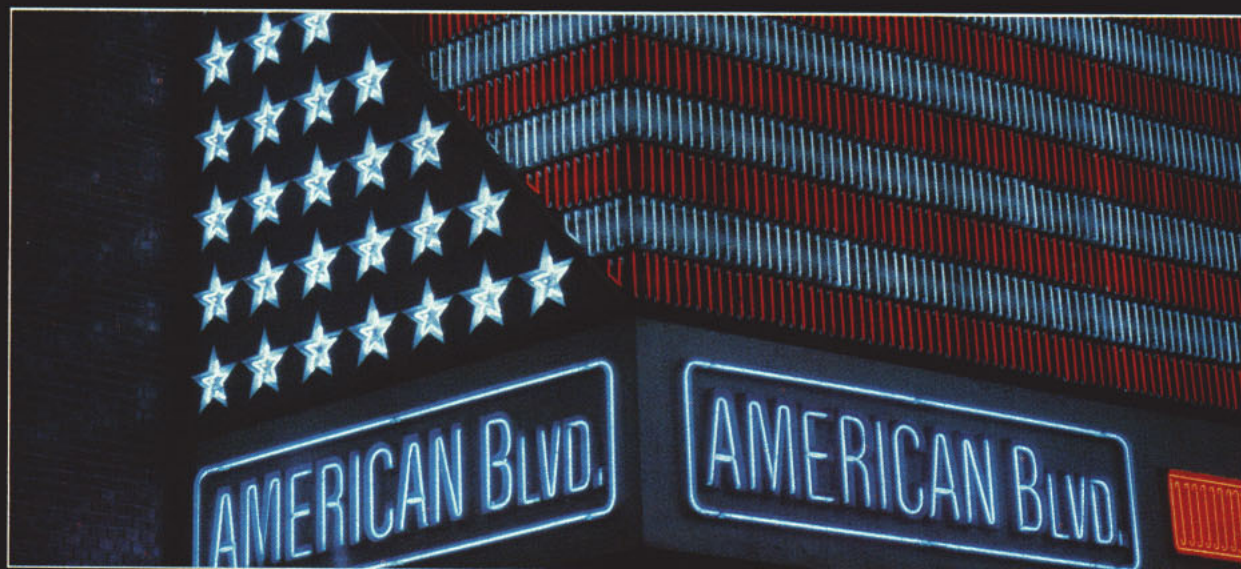
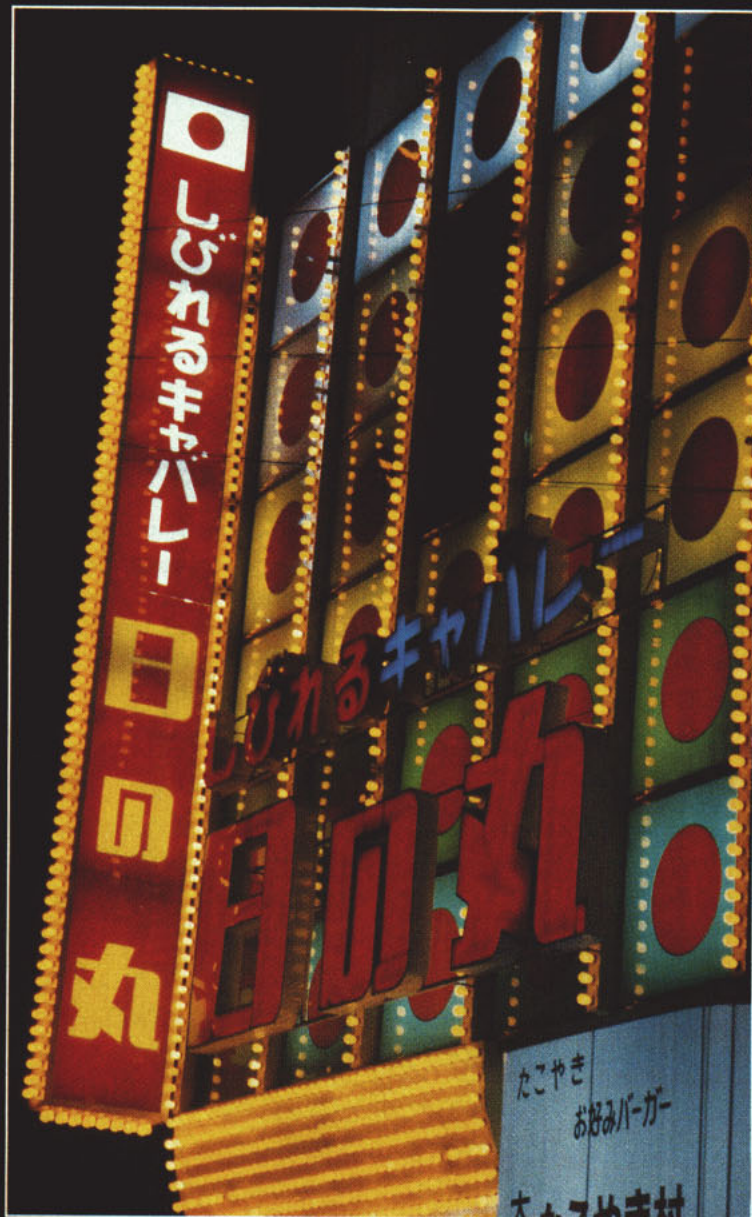
If bright lights and hot dance music are what you are looking for, the Roppongi and Shinjuku districts in Tokyo are just the ticket. International in flavor, Roppongi claims some of the best restaurants, bars and nightclubs in Tokyo. Along with a surprisingly large number of blond, blue-eyed party-goers, you will find a wide selection of entertainment to choose from. There is everything from country bars featuring Willie Nelson on the jukebox, to places showcasing the latest rhythm and blues tune.

The pulsating neon lights of the Shinjuku district signal a vibrating night life. Entire blocks of skyscrapers are covered in glowing colors that light the night. Although a night club district, Shinjuku, like all of Japan, has a low crime rate. One advantage of Shinjuku over some of the other entertainment districts is its cheaper prices. Revelers come to escape the sophistication of some of the other, more expensive districts.

Not all night life centers around Tokyo. Most Japanese neighborhoods have discos, simple cafes, *Karaoke* bars and coffee houses for entertainment that is close to home. □

— Story and photos by JOI Lynn Jenkins

Whether a quiet back street or in the middle of Shinjuku's neon-lit district, Japanese night life has something for everyone.



Home visit



Two weeks, just 14 short days, to explore and learn about a culture that took thousands of years to develop — a culture that is as different from my own as night from day. A Navy photojournalist, I was TAD to Japan on assignment.

My job was to capture the essence of

Japan and share it with those in the fleet who have not been lucky enough to have been there yet.

The Japanese call their country *Nippon*, meaning “land of the rising sun.” I found it was also the land of the Imperial Dynasty, land of Godzilla movies, land of the industrial giants and home to thousands of American servicemembers

and their families stationed there.

Feeling very much like I was cramming for finals at the last minute, I raced through Japan absorbing as much as possible in that short time. I saw ancient shrines surrounded by the latest high-tech facilities. I tasted exotic seafood, including a brave moment when raw squid actually passed my lips. No comment. I





Whether sitting in the living room with a hot cup of green tea or touring the garden, everyone enjoyed talking and exchanging information.

breathed in air that was permeated with exotic oriental spices. I listened to music on the local radio stations. Music ranging from the latest western chart-topper to Japanese folk music that dates back hundreds of years. And, more and more, I came to feel a growing fascination with Eastern culture.

But one experience really stands out from all the rest.

No, it wasn't the thrill of making my first solo trip on the Japanese subway. And it wasn't seeing up close and personal sights that previously had only been images in a travel log pamphlet. It was my visit to a Japanese home through the Yokosuka Naval Base's Home Visit Program.

Home Visit is designed to introduce Americans to their new neighbors. American and Japanese families are brought together for an afternoon visit in the most natural of settings, a private home. Approximately 20 Japanese families in the Yokosuka area have opened their homes and greeted new arrivals through this program, which is coordinated by the Family Service Center and Yokosuka city government.

You will be surprised at how fast an hour or two can slip by as you sit on a *tatami* mat, sip tea and chat with new friends. A typical visit may include a traditional tea ceremony, learning the art of

ikebana (flower arranging) or trying on a *kimono*. And don't worry about the language problem. Most of the families hosting you speak excellent English and welcome the opportunity to practice.

Seaman Lisa Hill and Edna Manuel, two new secretaries at the Family Service Center had signed up for a visit so that they could see for themselves how the program worked. Yukiko Rickwartz, the program coordinator, and I also went along.

Thanks to Yukiko and her familiarity with the twisting maze that is Yokosuka's suburban neighborhood, we arrived at the home of our host, Dr. Mitsuyuki Ikeda (a local dentist), right on time. As she knocked on the door, Yukiko whispered, "Don't forget to take off your shoes."

A horrible thought raced across my mind, "Oh God, I hope I don't have a hole in my sock." But before I had time to worry about it, Dr. Ikeda opened his front door and with a warm smile, ushered us in.

As we entered the Ikeda home we were enthusiastically greeted by a small black bundle of fur, with Mrs. Ikeda close on his heels. Grabbing her poodle, she quickly assured us he didn't bite. The scene was somehow comfortably familiar. I remembered how many times I had visited a friend's home in the States and

been greeted in the same manner.

Crowding onto their front porch, what they call the *genjka*, we all exchanged introductions. Slipping out of our shoes, we entered the main part of the house. I was lucky, no holes.

We were given a tour of the garden and sipped Japanese tea as we talked to Ikeda and his son. Soon questions and answers were flying back and forth. The Ikedas were as curious about our culture as we were about theirs. Before we knew it was time for the delicious home-cooked Japanese dinner that Mrs. Ikeda had prepared.

Dr. Ikeda, who is very interested in international affairs, said he reads an American newspaper daily. Although he enjoys them, he thinks they are lacking in coverage about Japan. "All they talk about are Japanese earthquakes and such. Americans need to learn more about foreign countries."

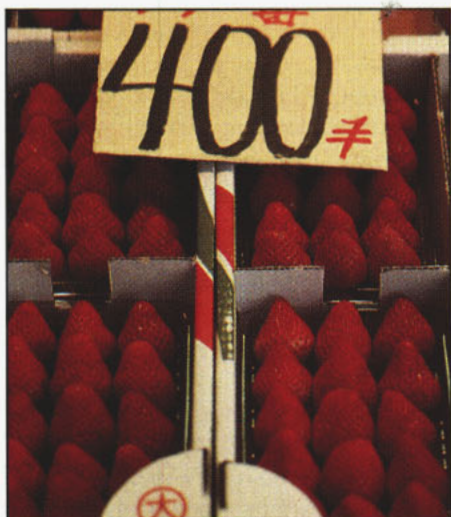
A veteran of five home visits, Ikeda said he enjoys making new friends and the opportunity to practice English, which he taught himself as he did French and Spanish. "I like meeting with people from foreign countries and I like helping visitors to understand Japan."

In addition to learning more about Japan, Hill said she also learned something about dentists. "I have always been afraid of dentists and this was the first time I ever met one when I wasn't in his chair. He was just another person — really nice and not someone to be scared of."

Hill said she was glad she went on the visit. "I can honestly sell the program to people that ask me about it at the FSC."

I agree with Hill. Visiting with a real Japanese family in their own home is an experience I will always treasure. □

—Story and photos by JOI Lynn Jenkins



Japan's cuisine



In Japan, even a short-order cook is an artist. Food is as carefully prepared for its visual appeal as it is for taste. Each entrée is served separately on a dish specially chosen to emphasize the food's color, shape and texture. Best of all, the food is as delicious as it looks.

Restaurants are not hard to identify. Just look for beautiful lacquer or porcelain dishes highlighting artistically arranged food in display windows outside the restaurant. About 70 percent of the restaurants use realistic plastic and wax replicas of food to advertise their specialties. Incidentally, this makes ordering much simpler. Just point out to your waiter the dish you wish to sample.

In addition to their traditional fare, the Japanese enjoy exotic foods from around the world. Even in small towns you will be able to locate a wide variety of international cuisine. Lasagna, bratwurst, tacos, *Biggu Makku* (Big Macs) and anything in between is available.

Table manners in Japan are very formal, but as a *gaijin* (foreigner) you will be forgiven all but the most obnoxious mistakes, such as putting out a cigarette in a dish of raw fish.

Here are some other things to keep in mind when dining out. Expect to be given chopsticks (see page 13) instead of a knife and fork. And instead of nap-

kins, most restaurants provide a damp hand towel before the food is served. The towel is warmed in the winter and cooled in the summer.

Some restaurants feature the traditional low Japanese table and *tatami* mats. Remove your shoes and don the provided slippers before stepping onto the mat. As a matter of etiquette, when sitting formally in Japan, both men and women sit kneeling, with their legs tucked up under them. Informally, a man may sit cross-legged, "Indian style," but women should sit with their legs folded to the side.

As it is in the West, talking with your mouth full is considered bad form. And so is picking up a large piece of food with your chopsticks and taking a bite from it. Instead, use the chopsticks to break up the food and pick up bite-size pieces. The best thing to do at a formal dinner is to watch your host and copy his movements — and enjoy. The main food staple in Japan is rice and it is served with almost every meal, in one form or another. Beyond that, the food is quite varied and exciting. The following is a short list of some of the more popular Japanese dishes:

Soba: (pronounced soh-bah). Is an inexpensive noodle made from buckwheat flour, served either in a hot broth with different types of vegetables added, or as *Yaki-soba*, the same noodle, only fried — similar to ramen.

Yakitori: (pronounced yah-key-tor-rey). Shish-ka-bobbed pork, chicken or beef skewered on a bamboo stick with pieces of onions, peppers, bamboo shoots and other vegetables.

Sushi: (pronounced sue-she). A favorite of the locals and *gaijin* alike, sushi is small, cold cakes of rice wrapped in seaweed, with thin strips of egg, raw fish or vegetable (usually cucumber) inside. Hint: when dipping sushi in soy sauce, turn it up-side-down; if you soak the rice end first it will fall apart, leaving you to chase grains of rice across the plate with chop sticks — a task not easily accomplished by the novice.

Sashimi: (pronounced sah-she-me). Strips of raw fish, often tuna, dipped in mustard. Careful, the mustard is very hot; a little goes a long way. Similar to *sushi*, but without the seaweed or rice.

Tempura: (pronounced tem-poo-rah). Shrimp, fish or vegetables dipped in a special batter, then deep fried to a light, crisp crust.

Sake: (pronounced sah-kay). This fermented rice drink served heated in tiny cups carries a very strong wallop.

Pizza: (pronounced peat-za). We americanized the Italian pizza pie and the Japanese japanized it. Their pizza bears little resemblance to what we're used to. Cheese is melted (no tomato sauce) over a very thin, hard crust. Occasionally toppings are added, such as: squid and oysters (your choice, raw or cooked).

And remember, at a formal meal you will completely delight your Japanese hosts if you say *Itadakimasu* (I receive) at the beginning of the meal and *Gochisosama deshita* (That was a feast) at the end. □

A young child must quickly learn how to use chopsticks if he wants to enjoy Japanese food, which is as colorful as it is tasty.

—Story and photos by JOI Lynn Jenkins

Language class



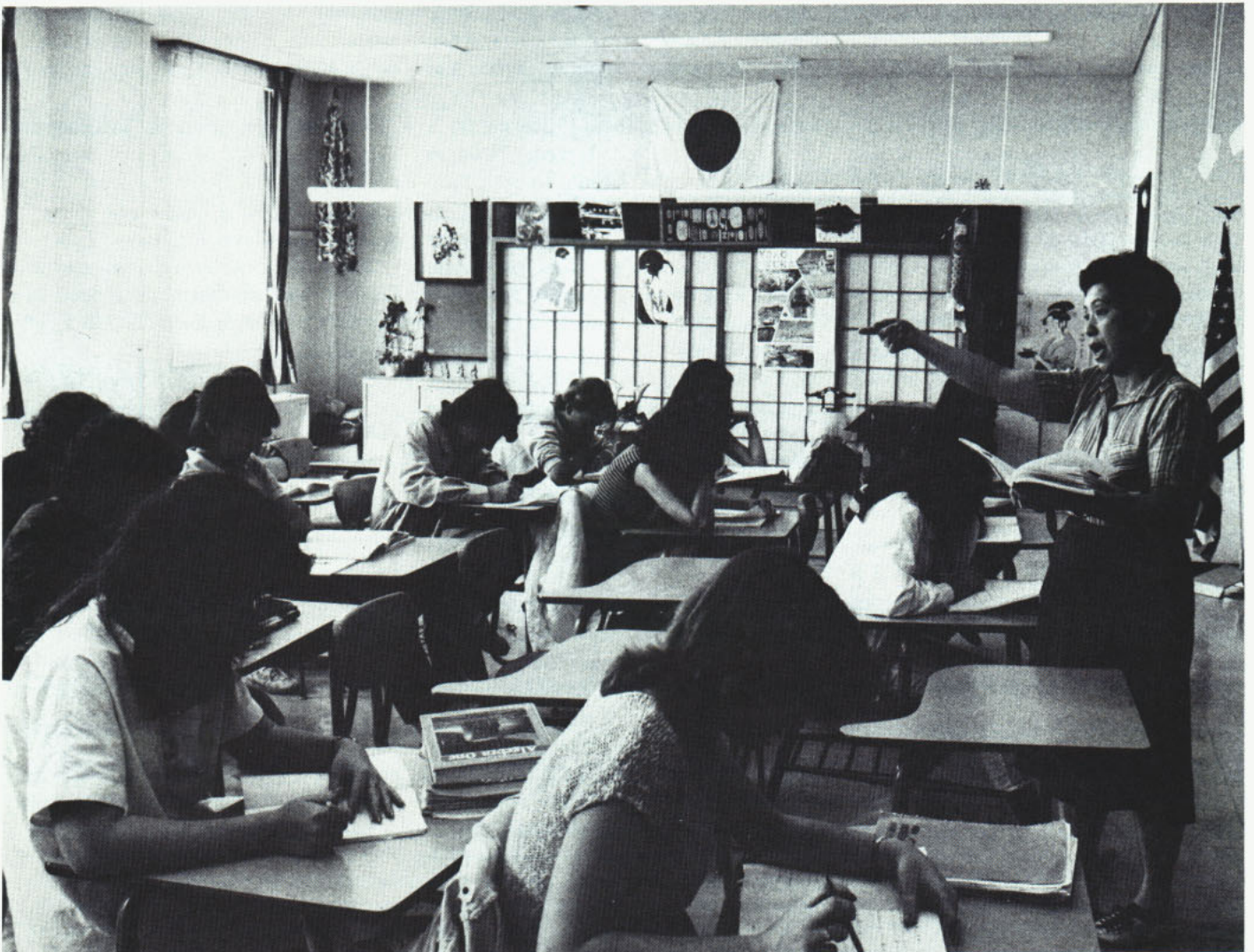
As the classroom fills with teenage bodies, the noise level rises steadily. Laughter, loud talking, books slamming against desks, metal chairs scrapping against tiles — the decibels continue to build until they could almost register on the Richter scale.

Suddenly — a shrill bell cuts through

the noise, and complete silence follows. Unlike many classrooms that take several moments to quiet down, the Japanese Language and Culture class at Nile C. Kinnick High, a Department of Defense High School at Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan, is ready to go to work the instant the bell rings.

The students stand by their desks, at

attention, as the instructor, Harue Tanaka, makes her way quietly to the front of the room. Then, as one, they politely bow and greet their *sensei* (teacher). Returning the bow and the greeting, she begins roll call. Each student answers with *hai*, which can mean several things, depending on the context in which it is used. Here it means “yes”





or an acknowledgement of having heard a question.

"Grant?"

"Hai."

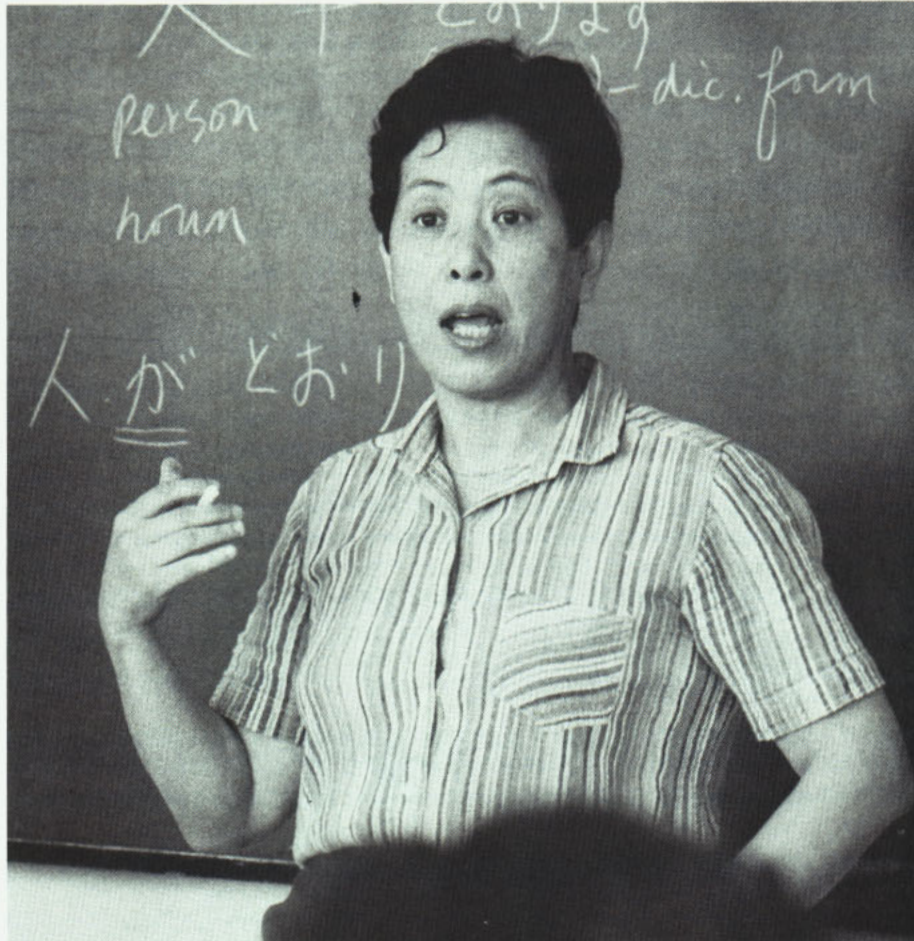
"Magee?"

"Hai."

"Sadler?"

"Hai," etc. Then, for the next forty minutes, students and *sensei* get down to business with an intense Q and A session about the previous day's homework assignment. With all the students appearing well-prepared, Harue Tanaka moves on to the current assignment. Asking a student to read a passage of *kanji* (Japanese characters), she gently corrects the punctuation errors.

According to F. Wellington Scott, the school's principal, Tanaka's classes are one of the school's most popular electives. "We don't have enough seats to accommodate all the students who want



to take her class," he said.

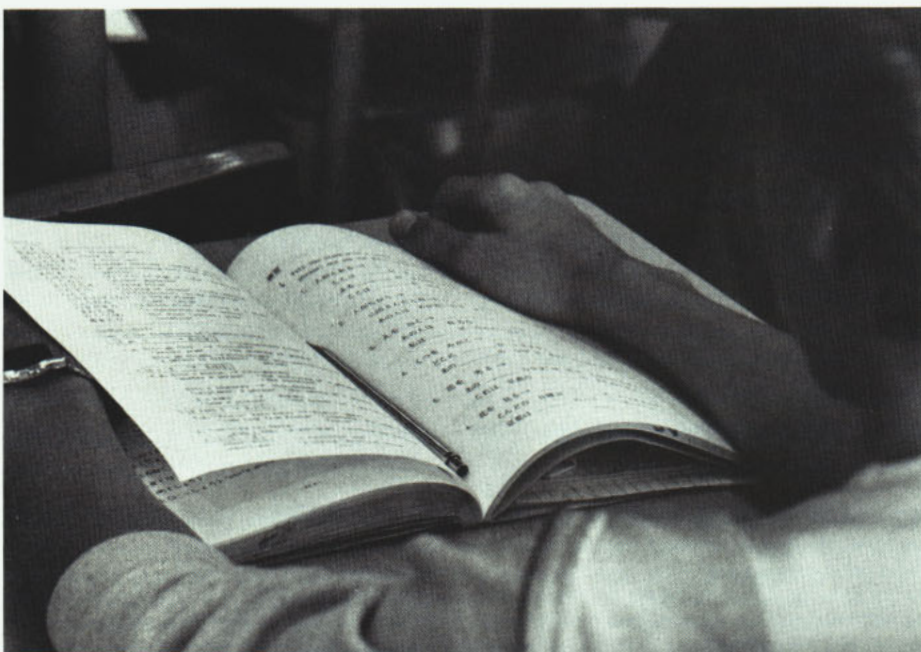
In addition to language, Tanaka also teaches her American students Japanese culture. In her classroom, she has set up a traditional Japanese room, including a *tatami* mat and low table. Here she

teaches the students how to sit properly, formally and informally, and how to know which style is appropriate. She also teaches them the art of bowing either standing or sitting.

A teacher in the DoD's school system for ten years, Tanaka said she enjoys working with American students. "People are people, even if their races are different. And I like people." She added that teaching others is her way of paying back her teachers at the mission school she attended in Yokohama.

According to Harue Tanaka, knowledge is the greatest gift of all — a gift that should be shared. How can her students repay their *sensei*? "Once you have learned something from me, you can't return it, so pass it on to another. That will make me the happiest." □

— Story and photos JO1 Lynn Jenkins



Hard study and good times go together in the DoD language class.

Getting around



You and your little deuce coupe may be inseparable in the States, but after only a few days, you'll be convinced — driving in Japan has several major drawbacks.

One needs the patience of a saint to remain calm while caught in yet another traffic jam. Everywhere you go, expect it to be bumper-to-bumper (without the benefit of English road signs) and don't expect to find parking; you will probably never see a real honest-to-goodness, empty, off-base parking space.

If you are still not convinced, here are a couple more "cons." Cars from Japan may give Detroit fits, but the Department of Defense has more problems with cars moving from the U.S. to Japan. Because of financial hardships incurred by service members shipping their POVs to Japan or Okinawa, an embargo has been imposed on all vehicles made after 1977. The problem comes from the extensive (and expensive) modifications that have to be made once the car arrives in order to meet the strict environmental and safety standards set by the government of Japan.

Still need more reasons not to ship your pride and joy? The Japanese drive on the left-hand side of the road. Therefore, the steering wheel of an American car is positioned away from the center of the road, reducing the driver's visibility. Equally important, Japanese roads are much smaller than American highways. It is extremely difficult to maneuver and park an American car on the streets of Japan.

And perhaps most important, because of the salt water, road conditions and lack of sheltered parking, cars deteriorate

much faster in Japan. Besides all the expense and aggravation of bringing your car overseas, you must resign yourself to the fact that the ol' POV will be in pretty sad shape by the time your tour is up.



Now for the good news. There is always a flexible and inexpensive used Japanese car market on and around the various bases. For practically pennies, you will be able to find a good, reliable used car that will give trouble-free transportation.

If you are just visiting or don't plan on buying a car, there are two main ways to get around: taxis and trains. Taxis are easy to find and very convenient for short trips. For more ambitious jaunts, however, they are much too expensive.

For long trips, the train system is great; it's easy to ride and an exciting ex-

perience. Forget the horror stories of the New York subways. Tokyo's vast subway system is safe any time, day or night, and color-coded signs make transfers simple. One of the world's most modern and efficient public transportation systems, it is fast, clean and punctual. The trains and subways criss-cross the cities, stopping within walking distance of almost any place you're likely to go. Just as important, riding the trains will bring you into direct contact with the Japanese people, giving you an ideal chance to observe them in the course of their daily lives.

Most Americans are unaccustomed to using public transportation. Quite a few, in fact, have never even ridden on a train. So it is not surprising that many people are somewhat nervous about using a large and sophisticated train system like Tokyo's. The lack of English signs and personnel who can provide assistance in English can be intimidating.

However, the difficulties involved in riding Japanese trains are very minor. The system has been set up in the simplest way possible in an effort to avoid confusion. As an indication of just how simple it is, consider the large number of small children who use the trains each day to get to and from school. Once you have a basic understanding of how the system works, you will have no trouble going anywhere in Japan.

All train stations, large or small, are organized in a similar way. Buy your ticket, then have it punched by the attendant at the wicket (revolving door). Next, proceed to the train platform and board the train when it pulls in. On arriving at your destination, locate the exit, hand your ticket to the attendant at the wicket and leave.

Trains in Japan are terrific, but they can't take you everywhere. Where the trains leave off, buses take over. The majority of the train stations in Japan serve as terminals for a large number of the bus routes. As such, one can travel nearly anywhere with the train/bus combinations.

You'll never miss your deuce coup. ☐

ALL HANDS

D. J. Japanese model

(Click) "That's the way, doll. Head up." (Click) "Now turn left and look right at the camera." (Click) "Perfect! Again." (Click) "One more time." (Click) "Smile!" (Click) "That's it." (Click) "Gorgeous!" (Click) (Click) (Click).



Wearing the latest in designer fashions, posing for the best photographers in the business and earning good money is all in a day's work for a professional model. What sets Daniel Joy Riggs (or "D.J." as he prefers to be called), apart from most of the models

he works with, is his age and skin color.

A popular face in Japan, this blond, blue-eyed, freckled bundle of energy, born June 15, in the last Year of the Dog, is five years old. D.J. and his parents, Torpedoman's Mate 1st Class Dale Riggs and former sailor Angela Riggs, are on their second tour at

Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan.

Unlike many older, supposedly more mature stars, D.J. has not let all the attention go to his head. Keeping his feet firmly rooted on the ground, he has

Angela Riggs enjoys thumbing through D.J.'s portfolio.



Dale and Angela Riggs are impressed with the quality of the Japanese educational system. "There are fewer students per teacher so each student receives more individual attention."

already begun to formulate long-term goals. The money he is earning (\$2,000 plus in just the month of July) is tucked safely away. "It's my future. My edju . . . edju, Daddy what do you call it?" Dale smiles. The Riggs have opened a bank account in D.J.'s name and all of his earnings go into it towards his college education.

While acknowledging that it's true stardom gives him the chance to meet lots of pretty girls, he is quick to point out that his heart is already taken. "I'm going to marry Laurie, (a 23-year-old friend of Angela's) as soon as I'm old enough."

And what does this young celebrity do for entertainment? "I like to play 'hide'n'seek,' use my color paints and knock on doors." The Riggs live on the economy and according to Dale, knocking on doors and running away is the latest prank that D.J. and his Japanese friends have discovered. "A prank that will be corrected," says Dad.

When asked why he is so popular, D.J. replies with a long-standing family joke. "I was made in Japan, but with American parts." Whether appearing in spiked up hair and loud, knee-length shorts or with slicked-down hair and a buttoned-up preppy blazer, D.J.'s All-American image has proven to be a hit with the Japanese magazine readers.

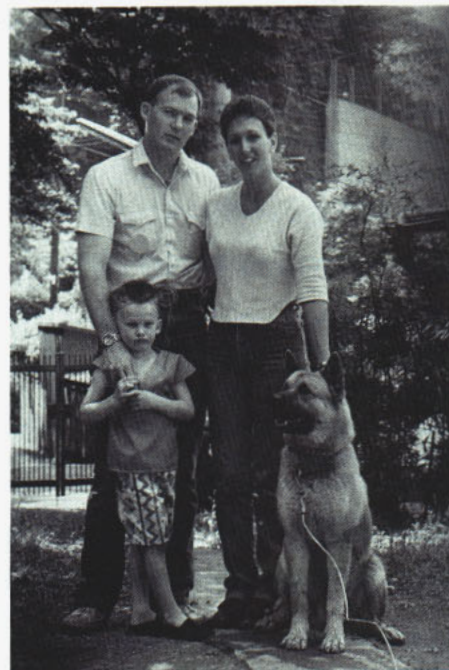
"He insists on picking out all his own clothes at the store," says Angela. In

charge of dressing himself, D.J. gets a lot of his fashion tips from television. He likes a variety of styles, everything from cowboy hats to punk hair cuts. But according to Mom, he always matches. "He really has a sense of style. He usually goes for bright colors. He instinctively seems to know which clothes really make him shine." In addition, it is D.J. who tells the hairdresser how he wants his hair cut. Currently, he is favoring the short, spiky look.

"For right now, this is all fun. He knows modeling is a job, but he is enjoying himself," Angela says. "As soon as he gets tired and it becomes a chore, we quit." D.J.'s modeling career was not planned. D.J. was "discovered."

"I went to an agency looking for a job for myself," Angela says, "I wasn't hired, but they fell in love with my son." Only a few months old at the time, he was a small blond bundle with an ear-to-ear grin, too young to work. But the agency remembered the blue-eyed infant and six months later called the Riggs and asked if D.J. was available.

"I just call it an education and hope that his experience will help him gain confidence and poise," Mom says. A definite plus about modeling for D.J. is the chance to play with American kids. All of his friends are Japanese, either kids in the neighborhood or from school (D.J. is enrolled in a Japanese preschool). On the studio set he gets the



Dale, Angela and D.J. (above), with their pet Akita hound, "Nippon." D.J. shows his versatility in a variety of poses. D.J. (right), poses for photographer.

chance to work and play with other American kids. Many of the fair-skinned young models used in Japanese advertising are the sons and daughters of people attached to military bases and embassies. Angela enjoys visiting the set, too, "It also gives me a chance to make new friends with the other mothers who are at the studio."

D.J. doesn't like to talk about school, because he says, (his feelings hurt) he was put in the "baby class." "He didn't speak Japanese and he had to start at the bottom," says Dale, who thinks that learning a second language is an important part of a child's education. And both Dale and Angela are impressed with the quality of a Japanese education. "There are fewer students per teacher, so each student receives more individual attention," Dale says and "D.J. is catching on fast. Although he won't speak Japanese around us, there are signs he is learning the language."

Whether it's learning poise, Japanese, or how to win girls' hearts while saving for his college education, D.J. Riggs is a young man who has already learned a valuable lesson—it pays to start young. □

—Story and photos by JOI Lynn Jenkins



'Managing to Payroll'

Managers looking for more control over how their civilian work force is organized, paid and promoted need look no more.

For forward-thinking Navy managers, now is the time to get a jump on the management techniques of the future. The Department of the Navy has instituted just such a technique: a new approach to managing civilian personnel resources called "Managing to Payroll."

This exciting new program gives the line manager more authority, responsibility and accountability. Under Managing to Payroll, managers, using official classification standards, can change the numbers and skill mixes of civil service positions in their organizations as they deem necessary, without relying on the civilian personnel office to classify the positions. Managers working under the program are also responsible for budgeting their own payrolls.

The three main objectives of Managing to Payroll are to increase individual managers' responsibility and accountability for managing civilian resources, to simplify the classification of positions, and to control payroll costs through the budget process.

Traditionally, authority to classify civilian personnel was in the hands of a classifier, who compared the position description with Office of Personnel Management classification standards. The classifier assigned a grade level to the position, establishing the job's "cost" to the organization. If the manager and the classifier disagreed, it often took weeks or months to resolve the conflict, as lengthy justifications and rebuttals were written.

Managing to Payroll eliminates these difficulties between line managers and classifiers. Under the new program, the manager, as the expert on the position's value to the organization, can make decisions based on the skills, knowledge and abilities needed according to official classification standards. The personnel specialist becomes a consultant to the line manager, providing advice and expertise, without being viewed as an obstructionist.

There are three important requirements that must be met to make this new

ALL HANDS

Traditionally, authority to classify civilian personnel was in the hands of the classifier.

approach work. First, there can be no arbitrarily imposed external controls, such as ceilings or average grade. Second, the manager must be thoroughly trained in the process of classification and budget execution of civilian payroll, including salaries, awards, and overtime. Third, there must be an established oversight and evaluation system for monitoring the program.

It is also critical that the manager's classification authority be linked to working within assigned payroll levels. Managing to Payroll is not a part of the budget formulation process; rather, it is used to control payroll costs under a given budget, while offering greater managerial control and accountability.

Managers now have a greater incentive and more flexibility to ensure work is accomplished as efficiently and economically as possible. Some management options include selectively increasing or decreasing the grade structure or number of employees in parts of their organization; restructuring their organization; changing hiring patterns; and using temporary employees in lieu of full-time employees.

Managers also have the option of utilizing an alternative employee skills mix; using one-time awards instead of promotions; deliberately fluctuating overtime payments as a trade-off to changes in the numbers of full-time and temporary employees; and reviewing the cost of staff and support positions throughout the organization.

It is the Navy's goal to have managers consider the cost impact of their personnel decisions. They need to think in terms of payroll dollars, not merely grade levels and numbers of employees.

Conscientious managers know the value of their key positions, their equivalent value in the market place, the relative value of positions within their organizations and the value of individual employees to their organizations. Managing to Payroll establishes an immediate relationship between performance and pay, both for individual employees and for work units.

Since the program was started last October, many Navy organizations have implemented or are in the process of implementing it. Others are still in the planning and training phases. And some are standing aside, waiting to see what happens.

What could happen is that Managing to Payroll will be the standard management practice for Department of the Navy civilians in the year 2000, giving managers greater flexibility to meet the challenges of the future. □

—Story by JO1 Robin Barnette

Complete information on how Managing to Payroll works is contained in SecNavInst 12510.9 and DOD Directive 1400.26 of 28 July 1979. For more information on participation in the program, contact your local civilian personnel office.

Managers now have a greater incentive and more flexibility to ensure work is accomplished as efficiently and economically as possible.

Bearings

ANSO helps recruiting effort

It started as a dream of former Secretary of the Navy Edward Hidalgo, and today is going strong. ANSO, the Association of Naval Services Officers, recently held its seventh annual conference in El Paso, Texas.

ANSO is a group of Hispanic Naval services officers dedicated to recruiting qualified young Hispanic men and women for the officer ranks of the United States sea services. The organization was established in 1980 when Hidalgo found that less than one percent of the Navy's officer corps were of Hispanic descent. "We had virtually an untapped resource to draw from," he said.

However, to Hidalgo, his marching orders were clear: bring in only qualified and motivated people. "God forbid the sea services ever lower their standards to select a Hispanic to fill a quota," he said. So ANSO members offer assistance to recruiters in Hispanic communities.

Because Hispanic families are often extended families, the recruiter may have to sell the Navy to parents or grandparents in addition to the recruit.

"This is where we come in," said Dr. Ramon Gracia, ANSO's national executive director. "We in ANSO can go out and talk with the families. We can show them that the Navy is a good place for their children."

ANSO members speak in the various hometowns around their naval stations. These talks focus on the importance of education and the educational benefits offered by the Navy. Qualified young men and women also learn how to apply for the Navy college and commissioning programs.

"The Navy gave me an education," said Lt. Cmdr. Maurice Aparicio, a former corpsman who left the active Navy to attend nursing school on the



Photo by Marine SSgt. Vicki Turney

The Marine Corps Air Station Tustin's Crash, Fire and Rescue section and Fire Department recently received the highest honor in the military firefighting business — the Allen G. Ogden Award for their work in home fire prevention.

Here, Fire Inspector Toni Grant and Sparky, the fire prevention dog, wrap cans that will be given to Tustin housing residents. The fire pails, to be kept in the kitchen, will be filled with baking soda to assist in the smothering of a fire.

The Ogden Award, established in 1978 by a former MCAS El Toro fire chief, distinguishes the best crash, fire and rescue section and fire department in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Sponsored by the U.S. Navy Fire Protection Association, the award recognizes outstanding accomplishments in fire protection and prevention in four categories. ■

G.I. Bill. "I returned to the Navy as a commissioned officer in the Nurse Corps. In a way, it was a payoff for all the Navy has done for me."

"Hispanics don't lose their heritage in the Navy, but expand upon it," said Lt. Hector Cantua, a former BOOST graduate who is now assigned to the Navy's Amphibious Training school in Coronado, Calif. "BOOST gave me an opportunity to get a college education. The Navy offered me an education and a career. It's been a good life for me and my family."

"There are more than 400 (Hispanic) midshipmen at the Naval Academy today in comparison to a handful when I was secretary a mere seven years ago," said

Hidalgo in an address to the conference. "There are currently three Hispanic flag officers on active duty and the executive officer of one of our mighty battleships is Hispanic."

Hidalgo further praised the work of ANSO in providing annual scholarships to the top Hispanic BOOST graduates and their continuing contacts with Hispanic educators and business leaders. "We have come a long way. There is a much longer way to go," Hidalgo stated.

Gracia said, "We want to make young Hispanic men and women aware that there are benefits to the Naval services and that they, too, can make a good career out of the Navy." ■

— Story by JOC(AW) Rich Beth

Distinguished Service Award established



The memory of Senior Chief Quartermaster Vernon T. Foster, one of 37 men killed aboard USS *Stark* (FFG 31), is being honored in a special way at the school his two sons are attending. Carol City Junior High School, Opa-Locka, Fla., has established a Vernon Foster Distinguished Service Award, which will be presented annually to the student or staff member who offers service to the school above and beyond normal duties.

An art instructor at the school, Sharon Wilson, has received this year's award. Her name has been engraved on the plaque, which will be permanently displayed in the school's main office. ■

Holiday mailing dates

The key to having those holiday cards and packages arrive on time is to shop now and *mail early*.

To send holiday mail overseas from the continental United States, mail on or before the following dates:

Destination	Letters & Priority Mail	Parcels		Surface Mail
		*PAL	**SAM	
Africa	1 Dec.	10 Nov.	3 Nov.	3 Nov.
Alaska	8 Dec.	1 Dec.	24 Nov.	24 Nov.
Hawaii	8 Dec.			24 Nov.
Australia	24 Nov.	10 Nov.	3 Nov.	17 Oct.
Caribbean & West Indies	8 Dec.	24 Nov.	17 Nov.	17 Nov.
Central & S. America	24 Nov.	15 Nov.	3 Nov.	31 Oct.
Europe	5 Dec.	24 Nov.	14 Nov.	31 Oct.
Far East	5 Dec.	24 Nov.	14 Nov.	17 Oct.
Greenland	1 Dec.	24 Nov.	17 Nov.	31 Oct.
Iceland	8 Dec.	24 Nov.	17 Nov.	31 Oct.
Middle East	28 Nov.	3 Nov.	27 Oct.	27 Oct.
South & East Asia	24 Nov.	7 Nov.	3 Nov.	17 Oct.

*Parcel Airlift

**Space Available Mail

Mail coming into the continental United States from overseas should arrive at U.S. gateway points — New York, Miami, San Francisco and Seattle — by the following dates:

Destination	Letters & Priority Mail	PAL	SAM
Gateway points	12 Dec.	8 Dec.	24 Nov.

Wrap right for safe arrival

Ever carefully shop for gifts, stand in line at the post office to mail early, and later find out your presents arrived . . . broken? Follow these tips on packaging your gifts to help them arrive safely.

Cushion. Don't leave empty space in your box: fill in the gaps with crumpled newspaper or other packing materials. Take care to cushion well all around the

item — bottom, sides and top.

Don't overwrap. Use a sturdy carton, but skip using brown paper and twine. Paper can rip and string can become tangled in mail-processing equipment.

Seal properly. Close your package with one of the following types of tape: polypropylene, filament, or paper tape (sealing tape). Don't use masking tape or cellophane tape.

Avoid smudges. Use smudge-proof ink for addressing your parcel. The ink from felt-tip markers runs and blots when it gets wet.

Position addresses properly. Print the recipient's address in the lower right portion of the parcel and your return address in the upper left corner. Put them on the package only once. Remember, a return address helps in case of any problem with delivery. Also, include "to" and "from" addresses on a piece of paper inside the package.

Use ZIP codes. A parcel without a ZIP code will be delayed. Be sure to use the correct ZIP code, because an incorrect one will also delay your mail. ■

Bearings

Marine Corps family judged "Great"

A Marine Corps family has been chosen to represent military families at a White House ceremony celebrating family life.

To be recognized as a Great American Family are Master Sergeant William Griffith, his wife, Carolyn, and their children, Elizabeth, Jennifer and Christopher. They will join five civilian

families from across the nation also being recognized.

The Griffiths, stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, Calif., have provided a home for 21 foster children over the years through the Foster Parent program. They conduct training programs for other foster parents and actively promote the Foster Parent pro-

gram through radio and television interviews in the community.

The Great American Family program was founded five years ago by the American Family Society. Its goal is to help organizations highlight and encourage healthy family life in their community. The purpose of the program is to focus on successful families. ■

Navy Memorial to be dedicated

The U.S. Navy Memorial's dedication will be on the Navy's birthday, 13 October. Located in Washington, D.C., the memorial will honor Navy men and women who have served their country in war and peace.

Intended as a "living" memorial, it will incorporate an amphitheater for public concerts by the U.S. Navy Band and other military bands. The amphitheater floor will be a circular plaza with a grid map of the world, inlaid with various shades of granite. A variety of fountains, waterfalls and pools are planned, with a pedestrian promenade featuring a glass-roofed colonnade reminiscent of sailing ship masts.

In addition, the site will be rimmed by bronze bas-relief panels depicting Navy units and events in Navy history. A seven-foot tall statue of "The Lone



Sailor" will represent all who have served or will serve in the Navy.

A visitors' center will include a motion picture theater plus a Log Room containing a computerized record of present and

Stanley Bleifield (above), is the sculptor of the seven-foot statue that will grace the Navy Memorial.

former Navy members on whose behalf contributions have been made. ■

IG praises DDG 51 program

The Navy has been praised by the Department of Defense Inspector General for its handling of the DDG-51 program.

A recent audit report said the Navy's acquisition strategy and plan for building a new class of guided missile destroyer, designated the DDG 51 class, was "well-conceived, properly documented and suf-

ficiently comprehensive."

DDG 51, to be named *Arleigh Burke*, will be constructed in Bath, Maine, and is expected to be commissioned in 1990. The Navy plans to acquire 29 of the new guided missile destroyers.

The *Burke*-class ships will be the most capable destroyers ever built, according

to the Navy. They will be fitted with the equipment and weaponry needed for anti-air, anti-ship, anti-submarine and strike warfare. An improved AEGIS combat system will also be installed on each ship, a variance of the AEGIS system now on board the *Ticonderoga*-class cruisers. ■

Lifting spirits in Naples

There's a verse in the Bible that says it is better to give than to receive. In keeping with the spirit of that verse, sailors and Marines aboard USS *Inchon* (LPH 12) volunteered their time to lend a helping hand during a recent port visit to Naples, Italy. They cleaned up a local kindergarten and repaired the walls of a laundromat located at an institute for the mentally and physically handicapped.

According to Chaplain Danny Baker of Battalion Landing Team 3/6 and AVCM James Christopher, *Inchon*'s command master chief, the events were coordinated with Anna Marie Rainone, program director with the local USO, during the ship's recent portcall to the Italian seaport city. Christopher said the command was approached by Rainone about the possibility of the ship performing a community service project during its port visit.

"She took us to a local school, La Materna Scuola Di San Vincenzo Di Paola, which in essence means school for underprivileged children," he said. After assessing repair work that had to be done, Christopher, Baker and 14 crewmen returned to the school the next day and cleaned up trashed-out areas of the school.

"We picked up trash and pulled weeds that were creating unsightly problems in the school's courtyard," Christopher said. "Before we cleaned up the school, we had gone to a local institute for the mentally and physically handicapped and repaired the walls of a laundromat there."

As one of the men phrased it, "that's why we're all in the service . . . to provide service to those in need." ■

—Story by JO3 Jerome Mapp,
USS *Inchon* (LPH 12)

Distinguished Civilian Service Award

The Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award was recently presented to Dr. John-David Bartoe, an astrophysicist at the Naval Research Laboratory. Bartoe was praised for his scientific leadership in observing the sun from space.

He has designed a wide range of projects relating to solar physics and was also a payload specialist aboard the Spacelab 2 shuttle mission from July 29 to August 6, 1985. He was the first payload specialist to develop and operate his own experiments in space.

Bartoe was a co-investigator and project scientist on the NRL high resolution telescope and spectrograph program.

This special telescope, which was used aboard Spacelab 2, provides images of the sun. It has become a key tool at NRL.

He was also both a designer and co-investigator on the research laboratory's experimental ultraviolet spectral irradiance monitor. The monitor is used to measure solar energy output in order to assess the sun's influence on the earth's high atmosphere. It was aboard Spacelab 2, and will be used again on future space missions.

Bartoe has been researching solar physics and ultraviolet space instrumentation at NRL since 1966. ■

Harlan County visits Harlan County

When the USS *Harlan County* (LST 1196) returned recently from its West African Cruise '86, it carried aboard two rather unique gifts of friendship. The governor of Lagos, Nigeria presented a 68-pound teakwood carving of hunters and agricultural workers, and the island city of Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, presented a carefully preserved West African blow fish.

Since there was no convenient place on the ship to display these gifts, *Harlan County*'s commanding officer, Cmdr. John E. O'Neil Jr., felt that Harlan County, Kentucky would be deserving. Thus, Cmdr. O'Neil and two of his crewmembers, Lt.j.g. James Fossa and Radioman 2nd Class Blain Gjulich, recently found themselves at a press conference for the presentation of the gifts, and at speaking engagements at each of the county's four high schools, city's Kiwanis Club and the VFW Post. Cmdr. O'Neil compiled an informative and entertaining slide show on the WATC cruise.

Fossa and Gjulich helped field the

numerous questions that came after each presentation.

O'Neil and his men were able to time their visit to coincide with that of the Navy Recruiting Exhibit Center's 18-wheel exhibit van also in the area. The van followed Cmdr. O'Neil and his team to each of the four high schools they visited and gave the local Navy recruiter from Middleboro, Ky., the opportunity to meet with interested students.

In his presentations to the high school students and members of the various civic organizations in Harlan County, Cmdr. O'Neil stressed the phrase "your ship" when referring to the *Harlan County*, reinforcing the close ties between the county and the ship.

Where once only a few of the older townspeople were aware of a ship named for their county, today there are many. The adventures of USS *Harlan County* have truly become "the talk of the county." ■

—Story by JO1 R. Walsh,
NRD Nashville, Tenn.

Destroyer (DD)

SKORYY Class

SKORYY DD



Today's Soviet navy presents a growing challenge to the United States and its allies. All Hands is presenting a series of articles describing the ships of the Soviet fleet, to provide the U.S. Navy community with a better understanding of Soviet naval developments and fleet battle capabilities.

Seventy-two ships of the *Skoryy*-class were completed from 1949 to 1953.

Displacement:

3,130 tons full load;

Length:

121 meters (397 feet);

Propulsion:

Steam turbines, 33 knots;

Main armament:

Two twin 130mm DP gun mounts.

This was the first Soviet post-World War II destroyer construction program and numerically the largest destroyer class built in the Soviet Union. The

Skoryy was armed originally with four 5.1-inch guns, two 85mm AA guns, seven or eight 37mm AA guns and ten torpedo tubes, plus mine rails and depth charges. The modified *Skoryy* configurations received improved anti-air and anti-submarine weapons. About 15 *Skoryy* units remain in the Soviet navy. Although 16 *Skoryys* have been transferred to Egypt, Poland and Indonesia, only the four Egyptian units remain active. □



The Log Book

"What's past is prologue." To help keep us mindful of our past, to help keep the present in perspective, and to give some insight into the future, All Hands presents a short review of articles that appeared in previous issues.

10 YEARS AGO

in the September 1977 *All Hands*

- The Atlantic Fleet F-4/F-14 Fleet Readiness Squadron Training Program at Naval Air Station Oceana, Va., was expanded when VF 171 was commissioned in August as the new F-4 fleet readiness squadron. Previously, training for F-4 and F-14 aircraft was conducted by VF 101. VF 101 would continue to operate as the fleet readiness squadron for F-14 aircraft.

- An F-4J *Phantom* made the first

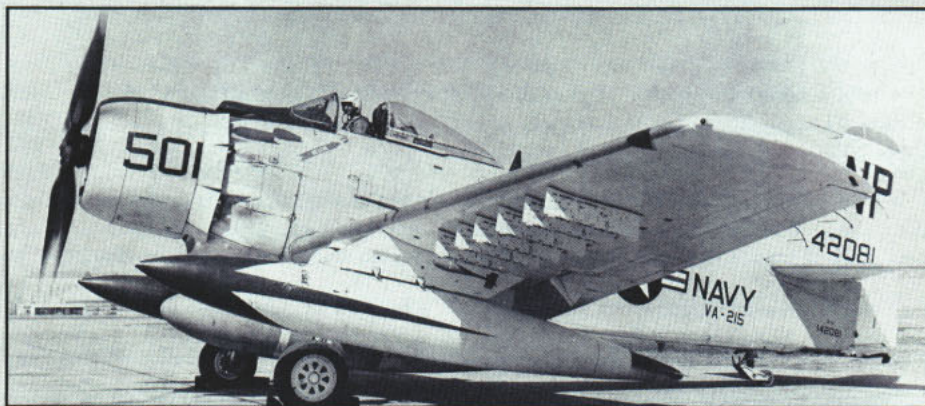


landing by a high performance Navy plane using a new microwave landing system (MLS). The system was capable of reaching out electronically and flying an airplane down to a safe landing without the pilot having to touch the controls. The F-4 from the Naval Air Test Center (NATC) at Patuxent River, Md., landed at the Federal Aviation Administration's Test Center in New Jersey. The new system was the result of an international effort to provide aircraft with the capability of landing anywhere in the world in any kind of weather. □

20 YEARS AGO

in the September 1967 *All Hands*

- A new type of ejection system had been developed for the propeller driven A-1 *Skyraider* aircraft. The ejection system used a tractor rocket to pull the pilot clear, leaving the seat in the cockpit. At present, the only means of escape from a combat-damaged A-1 is to bail out over the side, a method seldom feasible at low altitudes. □



40 YEARS AGO

in the September 1947 *All Hands*

- The Navy's role in world affairs took on added importance as the result of two official acts of President Truman. The President signed legislation by which the United States took over a United Nations trusteeship of conquered Japanese islands in the Central Pacific. He followed this with an executive order assign-

ing administration of the islands to the Navy. The trusteeship agreement covered the Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines. The executive order terminated military government in the islands and sets up interim civil administration under the Navy, pending enactment of a permanent organic law.

- Two years earlier, Sept. 2, 1945, when Japanese officials bowed stiffly and signed the surrender documents aboard USS *Missouri*, the Navy had

reached its greatest strength in history. At the end of the war the Navy had 1,300 combatant ships and auxiliaries, and 11,000 vessels over all (excluding small landing craft). But by September 1947, our peacetime Navy mustered a strength of 285 combatant ships in full operation. On V-J Day, there were 3,066,758 enlisted personnel and 325,074 officers in the Navy. Two years later, the Navy has demobilized to about 425,000 enlisted and 46,000 officers. □

Reunions

- **USS Boxer (CV 21)** — Reunion October 1987, Omaha, Neb. Contact Noel Ray, Box 167, North Bend, Neb. 68649.
- **AROU Group** — Reunion Oct. 15-17, 1987, Fort Worth, Texas. Contact Jack Dalrymple, 7216 Hightower, Fort Worth, Texas 76112; telephone (817) 457-4509.
- **75th Air Depot Wing Association (Kelly AFB, Korea, Japan)** — Reunion Oct. 15-18, 1987, San Antonio, Texas. Contact Hal Biver, 1801 State St., Hood River, Ore. 97031; telephone (503) 386-5071.
- **USS Morris (DD 417)** — Reunion Oct. 15-18, 1987, Buena Park, Calif. Contact Tom Traweck, 8605 Queensmere Place, #1, Richmond, Va. 23229; telephone (804) 270-1674.
- **Marine Corps Aviation Association** — Reunion Oct. 15-18, 1987, Anaheim, Calif. Contact MCAA, P.O. Box 296, Quantico, Va. 22134.
- **CBMU 596 and related units** — Reunion Oct 16-18, 1987, Port Hueneme, Calif. Contact L.D. Austin, Rt. 1, Box 385, Wallace, Mich. 49893.
- **USS Butler (DD 636/DMS 29)** — Reunion Oct. 16-18, 1987, Bremerton, Wash. Contact Kal Leichtman, 205 High Ave., Bremerton, Wash. 98310; telephone (206) 373-7683.
- **USS President Adams (APA 19)** — Reunion Oct. 22-25, 1987, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Contact Bill Lindner, P.O. Box 4006, Virginia Beach, Va. 23454; telephone (804) 340-8551.
- **USS Charles F. Hughes (DD 428)** — Reunion Oct. 23-25, 1987, Atlanta. Contact John Salop, 470 Goodspeed Road, Virginia Beach, Va. 23451.
- **USS St. Louis (CVE 63) and VC 65** — Reunion Oct. 23-26, 1987, Reno, Nev. Contact E.H. Crawford, 1910 Windsor Way, Reno, Nev. 89503; telephone (702) 747-0884.
- **Navy Special Weapons Units Association** — Reunion Oct. 23-26, 1987, San Diego. Contact J. Hayes, 7727 Laramie Ct., San Diego, Calif. 92120; telephone (619) 286-9862.
- **USS Kitkun Bay (CVE 71)** — Reunion Oct. 23-25, 1987, San Diego. Contact Walter Moore, 3626 Alcott St., San Diego, Calif. 92106; telephone (619) 222-1478.
- **VFP 62 (Cuban missile crisis)** — Reunion Oct. 24-25, 1987, Washington, D.C. Contact William Ecken, 7408 Gatewood Court, Alexandria, Va. 22307; telephone (703) 660-6444.
- **USS Converse (DD 509)** — Reunion Oct. 28-Nov 1, 1987, New Orleans. Contact W.A. Confer, 7603 Wadsworth Road, Medina, Ohio 44256; telephone (216) 336-4303.
- **USS Hovey (DMS 11/DD 208)** — Reunion Oct. 29-31, 1987, San Diego. Contact "Dusty" Hortman, 2827 Monarch St., San Diego, Calif. 92123; telephone (619) 278-5733.
- **USS Clamagore (SS 343)** — Reunion Oct. 30-32, 1987, Charleston, S.C. Contact Paul Orstad, 30 Surry Lane, Norwich, Conn. 06360; telephone (203) 889-4750.
- **USS Edison (DD 439)** — Reunion Oct. 30-31, 1987, San Diego. Contact Frank Tobar, 4021 Tidewater Ct, Wesley Chapel, Fla. 34249; telephone (813) 973-0666.
- **USS Abner Read (DD 526)** — Reunion Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1987, New Orleans. Contact Tom Dunn, Rt. 3, Box 250, Lenior City, Tenn. 37771; telephone (615) 986-3867.
- **USS Conway (DD 507)** — Reunion October 1987. Contact Carl Shank, Rd #3-Ware Road, Fulton, N.Y. 13069; telephone (315) 592-7891.
- **USS Gold Star (AG 12), pre-world War II personnel from USS R.L. Barnes, USS Penguin, Navy and Marine personnel stationed on Guam, and the Guam Insular Force.** — Reunion October 1987, Contact Garnett L. Sebree, 2136 Gaviota, #D, Signal Hill, Calif. 90806; telephone (213) 427-3425.
- **USS Pamina (AKA 34)** — Reunion October 1987, Virginia Beach, Va. Contact J.J. Kelly, P.O. Box 323, Bronx, N.Y. 10465.
- **VPB 133, World War II** — Reunion October 1987, South Bend, Ind. Contact Bob Oley, 720 16th St., New Cumberland, Pa. 17070; telephone (717) 774-2505.
- **USS Jeffers (DD 621/DMS 27)** — Reunion October 1987, Columbus, Ohio. Contact Warren Hilton, 209 South Hall St., Morrison, Ill. 61270; telephone (815) 772-2422.
- **USS LST 655** — Reunion October 1987, Norfolk, Va. Contact John Wetley, 1115 North Dedar, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903; telephone (303) 473-1935.
- **USS Coates (DE 685)** — Reunion October 1987, Manchester, N.H. Contact Charles Katan, 5 Tilden Road, Danbury, Conn. 06810; telephone (203) 748-3036.
- **Navy Mats VRS (VR 3, 6, 7, 8, 22 and NATWINGPAC)** — Reunion Nov. 5-7, 1987, Corpus Christi, Texas. Contact Monte Umphress 1348 Hanchett Ave., San Jose, Calif. 95126; telephone (408) 295-0218.
- **River Patrol Force (Task Force 116)** — Reunion Nov. 10-11, 1987, Albany, Ore. Contact John Williams, P.O. Box 5523, Virginia Beach, Va. 23455.
- **USS Sumter (APA 52)** — Reunion November 1987, New Orleans. Contact Larry Babin, 555 Gayne St., Norco, La. 70079; telephone (504) 764-6303.
- **Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, veterans of all services** — Reunion Dec. 1, 1987. Contact William Kochever, 1840 Mentor Ave, Painsville, Ohio 44077; telephone (216) 354-9530.
- **American Battleship Association and USS Idaho (BB 42)** — Reunion Dec. 5-12, 1987, Honolulu. Contact ABA, P.O. Box 11247, San Diego, Calif. 92111.
- **USS Gato (SSN 212)** — Reunion Jan. 22-23, 1987, Kittery, Maine. Contact YNCM (SS) Frank Reinhold, USS Gato, FPO New York, N.Y. 09570-2326; telephone (207) 438-2605.
- **PATRON 50 1974-1978** — Reunion planned. Contact Chief Preiss, RESASW-TRACEN, NAS Willow Grove, Pa. 19090; telephone (215) 443-6502.
- **USS Morrison (DD 560)** — Reunion planned May 1988. Contact J.W. Schurmeier, 8291 Grange Blvd. So. Cottage Grove, Minn. 55016; telephone (612) 459-4823.
- **Camp Lejeune High School Class of 1964** — Reunion planned. Contact Cmdr. J.G. Rogers, 6737 Colbert St., New Orleans, La 70124.
- **USS Chewauchen (AOG 50), 1951-1953** — Reunion planned. Contact Donald Barker, 2601 McDaniel Ct., Grove City, Ohio 43123; telephone (614) 875-3118.
- **LST 787** — Reunion planned. Contact Lamar Best, 1739 Miriam St., Montgomery, Ala. 36107; telephone (205) 264-5093.
- **USS Bagley (DD 386)** — Reunion proposed. Contact Walter S. Morley, Box 608, West Dennis, Mass. 02670; telephone (617) 398-8553.
- **Survivors of ships sunk during "Operation Tiger," 1944 USS LST 531 and USS LST 507** — Reunion proposed. Contact Eugene E. Eckstam, MD., 2118 20th Ave., Monroe, Wis. 53566-3425.
- **USS Ranger (CV 61)** — Reunion planned. Contact John Muzio, PO Box 49, Round Top, N.Y. 12473.
- **USS Edwards (DD 619)** — Reunion planned. Contact J.E. Etherington, 100 Hampton Road, Lot #49, Clearwater, Fla. 33519; telephone (813) 797-8582.
- **Flying Rifle Drill Team** — Reunion planned. Contact Drillmaster, Flying Rifle Drill Team, NATTC, Bldg. S-446 NAS Memphis, Tenn. 38054.
- **RAF Grougton, England. All personnel who lived or worked there.** — Reunion planned. Contact RAF Croughton Reunion, 3777 S. 15 Place, Milwaukee, Wis. 53221-1613.
- **USS LST 733** — Reunion planned. Contact Mack Smith, Jr., 139 Ashley Road, Newtown, Square, Pa., 19073; telephone (215) 356-2670.
- **USS Consolation (AH 15)** — Reunion planned. Contact R. Peckinpough, 480 Valley View, Barrington, Ill. 60010; telephone (312) 381-0042.



The Trained Sailor Statue stands as a tribute to sailors who have received training at the Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic at Dam Neck, Virginia Beach, Va. (U.S. Navy photo.)

